WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

VOL. V., No. 258.] FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

LAW-ABIDING. **NON-PARTY.**

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"Hearts of youth,
High-beating, ardent, quick in hope and truth,
And noble anger, O wherever now
You dedicate your uncorrupted vow
To be an energy of Light, a sword
Of the ever-living Will, amid abhorred
Din of reeking street and populous den
Where under great stars blind lusts of men
War on each other. . . . . .
O scattered, silent, hidden and unknown,
Be lifted up, for you are not alone!'

—LAWRENCE BINYON.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 479).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 479 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 983.)

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Notes and Comments.

Women and the "Covenant."

As Anti-suffragists officially advocate the co-operation of women with men in domestic matters, but strongly deprecate their "interference" in matters Imperial, one would expect them to keep out of the distinctly Imperial question of Home Rule. Nevertheless, among many others, Lady Tullibardine, Lady Wantage, and Miss Marie Corelli have signified, by signing the Covenant, their willingness to take "any action that may be effective" to prevent the Home Rule Bill coming into operation. Will these ladies not admit now that there are *no* questions of public interest which do not concern women, and none in the solution of which they have not a right to share?

Imperial Responsibilities.

Recently published statistics suggest that British women have some unfulfilled responsibilities in India. The Census returns show that of the 43,000,000 inhabitants under five years of age, girls were in a majority by about 639,000; but between five and ten the boys outnumbered them by a million. Yet boys are notoriously more difficult to rear. The *Conservative and Unionist Franchise Review* points out that there are 17,700 little girls under five who are widows, and 2,500,000 under ten. Of the whole population (255,000,000) only 3 per cent. are classified under the education report as "receiving instruction." Of these only 864,363 are girls. The question of women's education in India is one of pressing importance. We hope shortly to publish an article by an expert on the subject.

Scottish Women Liberals.

The Scottish Women Liberals are pressing for a Government measure for Women's Suffrage, and we notice that the resolution calling on the Government to "indicate the earliest opportunity at which they would adopt Women's Suffrage as part of their programme in a future Parliament" was carried unamended. An attempt was made to "support Women's Suffrage" without demanding a Government measure, but it failed to pass. Suffrage feeling everywhere is increasingly solid on the necessity for Government action.

The Protest to Mrs. Pankhurst.

We deeply regret to learn that Mrs. Pankhurst had, before her arrest in Glasgow, refused to meet the representatives of the Scottish Federation who wished to lodge once more a protest against militancy, and produce proof of the widespread harm that it is doing to the whole movement. A correspondent urges that if militant Suffragists believe in the fitness of women to exercise the franchise they ought not to disregard the convictions of women on the subject of militant tactics. But Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Pankhurst appear to be at one on this subject at least—that the views of those who disagree with them are not worth hearing.

From the Particular to the General.

Argument "from the particular to the general" used to be regarded as a peculiarly feminine form of logic. The *Standard*, however, surpasses the most feminine in its leader of March 18th, in which an attempt is made to show that women are unsuited for political life, because Mme. Caillaux shot at and killed M. Calmette, the editor of the *Figaro*. It is really almost incredible that a newspaper not professedly humorous should devote an entire column to this form of idiocy. Is it possible that the editor of the *Standard* has never heard of political assassinations perpetrated by men? Is the story of Julius Cæsar unknown to him? Or does he suppose that Brutus and Cassius were women? Speak!

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel and "Those United States."

America has also perpetrated a joke this week. Her officials in New York endeavoured to prevent Mrs. Flora Annie Steel from landing on the ground that she is suffering from "senile debility." Our compliments to these gentlemen. Also to Mrs. Steel, whose only comment was that America was "still rather young and had something to learn."

Release of Mrs. Savage.

Mrs. Savage, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for cruelty to her children, has been released. It seems clear that the unfortunate woman was in a state of perpetual terror lest the children should be taken from her by the Poor Law authorities, and it was for this reason that she practically imprisoned them. It is a pitiful commentary on our legal methods and on our treatment of the very poor that so powerful an instinct of motherhood should have become a source of suffering so terrible both to mother and children. We warmly congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Neal, "Special Commissioner" for *Votes for Women*, on the release of Mrs. Savage, and the care which is being devoted to her by them now that she is free.

Criminal Law Amendment.

It is with great regret that we read some of the provisions of the new Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which is down for a Second Reading. The raising of the age of consent (both for boys and girls) is a measure on which there is a very considerable consensus of opinion; but it is deplorable to find such a reform accompanied by an attempt to extend the scope of the flogging clause of the last Act. We understand that many of those who have been working for years for the improvement of our Criminal Law are strongly opposed to these clauses, and we believe that a very large number of women, in whose supposed interests such measures are passed, detest them also. The same feeling which impels us to deny that any "fallen" woman should be regarded as hopelessly degraded and de-humanised—the feeling which prompts much of the Opposition to State Regulation—cannot be put on one side when the degraded and de-humanised person is a man. And if there are those who do take this view, it is worth while to consider further how far the ends of justice are served by flogging a man when women for the same offence are not flogged; or the ends of humanity by compelling one human being to inflict torture upon another.

"A Hard and Lonely Road."

We are informed that at a recent meeting addressed by the prospective Liberal candidate for Harrow, several women who inquired whether they would be allowed to ask questions, were informed that they would not. The *Hendon Times* observes:—"If women may put no questions and may possess no votes, they are indeed on a hard and lonely road."

"The Most Careful Examination of Evidence."

A correspondent calls our attention to the following statement by Mrs. Colquhoun:—

"A common suffrage statement is that there are five million women workers and that the average rate of pay is 7s. 6d. per week. Not only is there no evidence at all to prove such a statement, but it is directly opposed to such evidence as is available. It has been contradicted innumerable times with the most careful examination of evidence, and yet you will find it repeated again and again, and notably by Miss Maude Royden, in a widely-circulated pamphlet which is a tissue of similar inaccuracies."

"The most careful examination" of Miss Royden's pamphlet fails to produce any such statement. But our correspondent must not blame Mrs. Colquhoun too severely. She has been far too busy denouncing the pamphlet to have had time to read it, and has thereby advertised it so well that Miss Royden would be the last to complain of any little oversight of this kind. After all, Anti-suffragist speakers would have to be silent if they really *read* pamphlets before denouncing them—and then, how sorry we should all be!

A New Basis for the Franchise.

The Anglican Church has established a Representative Council, for which all men who are communicants have the vote, and all women communicants who are also ratepayers. The combination of spiritual and material qualifications is most interesting. Under these conditions, Mrs. Paget points out, the widow who only had two mites and foolishly gave them away would not be eligible as a voter. More prudent Sapphira, who kept back a portion of her goods, would be put on the register at once. So does the Church adapt the teaching of Christianity to our modern needs.

Selling "The Common Cause."

We call attention to an appeal for more Common Cause sellers in another column. The work is specially adapted to those who can only give a limited amount of time to Suffrage work.

In Parliament.

Wednesday, March 11th.

School Clinics.

Mr. John Williams asked how many elementary education authorities in England and Wales have availed themselves of facilities afforded them by present enactments for building school clinics, and the effect, if any, to the scholars.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education gave the number of local authorities that have established school clinics as 115, the total number of clinics being 200. In a large percentage of cases the treatment has been effective.

Trade Boards Act (Laundries).

Mr. Pointer asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the Government propose to fulfil the intention expressed last Session to issue a Provisional Order bringing the laundry trade under the operation of the Trade Boards Act.

Mr. Burns: I propose to introduce a Bill immediately to confirm a Provisional Order applying the Trade Boards Act to calendering and machine ironing in laundries.

Shortage of Military Forces.

Mr. Baird (Rugby, U.), speaking of the shortage of our military forces, pointed out that 29 per cent. of the men in the Regular Army, and 34 per cent. of the Territorials, are little more than children; 19,000 out of our 28,000 latest recruits were a year younger, and some of them two years younger, than any man who would ever be taken into service by any foreign nation against which they were likely to have to fight.

Mr. Amery (S. Birmingham, U.), speaking of the shortage of officers and of what the Australians had done in the way of military service, said:—

"I was able to spend more time . . . at the remarkable college which the Australians have. There they go on the principle, not of raising men from the ranks and then trying to find a training for them by some make-shift or the other; they take the men from every walk of life and give them gratis a four years' training of the very finest character. They are turning out what I believe will be one of the finest regular officers in the British Empire."

Condition of the Blind.

Mr. Wardle (Stockport, Labour), in moving that the State should make provision whereby capable blind people might be made industrially self-supporting, and the incapable and infirm maintained in a proper and humane manner, said:—

"What they cannot do for themselves the whole nation, acting together through their elected representatives, can and ought to do. . . . Could we not in this country create some reserve services for these people, some work of a character which they could perform, and leave it as far as possible for them to do? I am told that in Japan such a thing happens."

Speaking of the work that had been done in treating children for ophthalmia neonatorum, he said:—

"In Manchester last year, under the permissive Order (now made compulsory) which was issued by the Local Government Board, with an expenditure of £150 only, that city treated and saved the sight of eighty children. Under the 1893 Act for the Education of the Blind and Deaf, it would have cost from £300 to £350 for each child to have been trained compulsorily under that Act. Therefore, as a mere matter of £ s. d. alone, it pays to save these children from this disease. I do not put it on the ground of expense at all. I say that it is criminal folly on the part of any community which allows children to become blind when, for a small expenditure like that, they can be saved from it."

Mr. Hayes Fisher (Fulham, U.), agreed with Mr. Wardle that the House of Commons did not set apart enough time for legislation on problems of this character, "in regard to which, in the main, there was a general consensus of opinion."

Mr. Percy Alden (Middlesex, Tottenham, Lib.) stated that there were in England and Wales not less than 5,000 people who would not be blind if they had been attended to when they were born.

March 12th.

Julia Decies.

Mr. William Thorne asked whether the Home Secretary was aware that the jury, in finding Julia Decies guilty, recommended her to mercy, and that Mr Justice Darling awarded seven years' penal servitude, and whether, in view of the whole circumstances of her offence, he could see his way to order a remission of the sentence.

Mr. McKenna: The convict has applied to the Court of Criminal Appeal for leave to appeal against her sentence.

House Accommodation, Rochdale.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been called to the recent reports published by the medical officer of health for Rochdale, in which it is stated that there are 5,482 not-through houses in Rochdale, of which 3,470 are back-to-back; whether he is aware that Manchester has got rid of over 5,000 back-to-back houses in the last six years, and Salford has reduced the number of such houses from 2,525 to 73; if he can give any reason why similar action has not been taken at Rochdale; and if the Local Government Board propose to take any steps in the matter?

Mr. Herbert Lewis: My right hon. friend is aware of the facts stated in the question. He is in communication with the Town Council of Rochdale on the subject, and is awaiting their reply.

Position of Married Soldiers.

Mr. Worthington Evans (Colchester, U.) moved the reduction of the vote on the Army Estimates as a protest against the hardships suffered by non-commissioned officers and men married "off the strength." He pointed out that according to the regulations only 50 per cent. of the sergeants and 5 per cent. of the rank and file are allowed to be put upon the strength, and called attention to the Report presented to the Government by Mrs. Tennant, as a result of inquiries made by a Committee appointed by the Government last March to inquire into this question. In this report Mrs. Tennant says:—

"I am satisfied that the present restrictions press hardly upon those men who desire marriage, and are of an age at which they might reasonably expect to attain it, but who, because of the limitation of the married establishment, must either abandon the Army in which they wish to remain, or must expose their wives to the poverty, discomfort, and distress almost universally inseparable from marriage off the strength."

* * * * * * *

"The soldier can afford but little from his pay towards the cost of food and lodging for his wife and family; the food, therefore, he provides in a great measure from his rations; the lodging he seeks in the cheapest quarter. His fighting efficiency is impaired by the prevailing practice of sharing with his family rations intended solely for himself, and he suffers both in health and morals, from the character of his lodgings, often in the lowest part of the town, and generally wretched in their squalor."

With regard to the children, Mrs. Tennant reports:—

"Medical witnesses and social workers spoke of the inferior physique of the off-the-strength child, whose father can be easily distinguished from his fellows, in spite of the quantity of cod liver oil received from the R.A.M.C. It was also stated that the fathers are similarly distinguishable by their 'drawn, hungry look.'"

The report, Mr. Evans continued, made certain suggestions for ameliorating this state of things; but it was quite clear that the ladies responsible had had the eye of the Financial Secretary to the War Office, or the Under-Secretary, upon them when they made the report, as they had been afraid to make any suggestions that would cost any money. He himself would go further, and suggest that the full privilege of marriage on the strength should be granted to all non-commissioned officers and men over twelve years' service, and in the Departmental Corps to all non-commissioned officers over seven years' service.

"The Government tell us that they are short in numbers. They have been advertising in the Press and on the walls of our towns, and even in cinematograph theatres for more men. That is all to the good. The Press is very powerful, and has helped the Government, and extra numbers of men have been enrolled in consequence. But there is another advertisement—a living picture, which is going on all the time. It is not in any one place. It is everywhere where garrisons are to be found. It is in every town. And that picture is a picture of squalor in a one-roomed tenement, a picture of starving women and children, recognisable at once as the children of a man 'off the strength.' The man also is recognised by his hungry, drawn looks. The right hon. gentleman may spend lots of money in advertising in other ways, but he could not spend any money better than by altering this picture of the misery of men in the Government service."

Colonel Seely, in a somewhat vague reply, in which he expressed sympathy, but made no definite promises, congratulated Mrs. Tennant on the "immense care and labour she gave to this, one of the most difficult problems connected with the Army."

Friday, March 13th.

Affiliation Orders Bill.

Read a second time, and committed to a Standing Committee.

Monday, March 16th.

Housing at Rosyth.

Lord Robert Cecil called attention to the question of housing in Rosyth Dockyard:—

"Two Departments of the Government are concerned—the Admiralty and the Scottish Local Government Board. Whichever Department you take, there is a tendency to say immediately: 'It is not our fault; it is all due to the other Department.' . . . The charge which I shall have to make . . . is one of neglect and indifference to a very serious condition which prevails among a body of men to the number of 3,600, and with their wives and children reaching a figure of 6,000 persons. I see that lately, or at least so I am told, the convener of a Town Planning Committee characterised the attitude of the Admiralty as one of 'callous indifference.' . . . The Government appointed (in 1911) two gentlemen of the highest eminence to make an inquiry. . . . They reported, and as far as my inquiries have gone, the condition of things that they found to exist exists now, and in some respects has become even worse. . . . At Bedford not long ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of rural housing in general, said, 'Housing is atrocious, inadequate, insufficient, insanitary, rotten.' If the right hon. gentleman had been speaking of the housing conditions at Rosyth, I for one would not have quarrelled with his rather lurid adjectives. Why is this condition of things allowed to continue? Was it because, owing to the defects of the registration law, the great majority of the men at Rosyth had no

votes, and therefore, like women, were not considered by the Government?"

Dr. Macnamara, for the Admiralty, and Mr. McKinnon Wood, for the Scottish Local Government Board, put the case for the Government, the latter claiming that the Board had taken a very keen and proper interest in the matter and had done all in their power to see that sanitary conditions were observed, and to discourage the development of houses in the district, but their explanations were not regarded as satisfactory even by some of the Government's supporters, Mr. A. Williams (Durham, N.W., Lib.) winding up the debate by saying that he "shared with a large number of members a feeling of humiliation that the Government should have allowed such conditions to grow up in Rosyth. He hoped the Government would acquire more land at Rosyth and set a great example of how workpeople should be housed."

Political Notes.

Welsh Home Rule Bill.

The introduction of the Welsh Home Rule Bill into the House of Commons by Mr. John took place last week as we were going to Press, so that we were unable to give any account of the details of the Bill. This is of peculiar interest to women since it provides for the entry of men and women into the Welsh constitution upon equal electoral terms.

In his introductory speech, Mr. John pointed out that the Bill was largely based on lines similar to those of the Irish Home Rule Bill, though there were important differences. The Welsh Parliament would deal with domestic affairs only, leaving Imperial matters to the Imperial Legislature. As Anti-suffragists admit the value of women's work in domestic matters, the clause enfranchising women should have the support of Suffragists and Anti-suffragists alike. The Welsh Parliament would consist of one chamber, elected by proportional representation on a franchise based on the same qualifications as that for the Imperial Parliament, but without the sex-distinction. It is also proposed that the twenty-seven members who are to be allotted to Wales in the Imperial Parliament shall be elected on lines of proportional representation by large constituencies returning three or four members.

Earlier in the Session the Scottish Home Rule Bill, which passed its Second Reading last year, was re-introduced by Mr. Ian Macpherson, and is to come up for Second Reading on May 15th. The Government have already promised to take this up, though not this Session; it seems probable, therefore, that they will also adopt the Welsh Bill. If this is the case it is hardly likely that they will disregard the expressed wish of the Welsh Members and refuse to include women in the electorate for the Welsh Parliament.

Local Councils.

The Secretary for Scotland, Mr. McKinnon Wood, has announced that the Government are also bringing in a Bill for Scotland to make residence a qualification for eligibility to Town and County Councils. It is to be hoped that in this Scotch Bill the Government will not omit to extend the residential qualification for eligibility to Scotch Parish Councils. It will be remembered that the Parish Councils of Scotland do the work of the Boards of Guardians and District Councils in England, and that whereas for these latter bodies English women have had the advantage of a residential qualification for eligibility for twenty years, the choice of candidates to Scotch Parish Councils is still limited to those who are electors, so that a very small number of married women are thus eligible.

THE "I.L.P." COMING OF AGE.

The Independent Labour Party holds a "Coming of Age" Conference at Bradford on April 14th and the following days. Among the resolutions on the agenda are a large number dealing with the franchise. Three of these demand Adult Suffrage, and two demand opposition to any Franchise Bill which does not include women. Marple includes Registration Bills also. Middlesbrough urges the amendment of the law concerning municipal qualification, so that married women may be eligible for election. The resolution runs: "This Conference demands an amendment . . . to *effectively* ensure," etc., etc. While regretting the split-infinitive, we cannot but sympathise with Middlesbrough on its little jibe at the House of Commons which passed the original Qualification of Women Act, *apparently* (but not in fact) giving the right to married women which has now to be demanded all over again!

THE FREE CHURCHES AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Great Speech by Mrs. Snowden.

The Free Church Council, at its concluding session on March 12th, considered the contribution of women to the solution of present-day problems. Mrs. Philip Snowden was the chief speaker, and her speech, which was throughout on the loftiest level, was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the great audience. Her plea was always for co-operation between the sexes, and, with a note of humour, she wondered "why this was the only meeting at which women had been asked to speak!"

Every form of life to-day, she said, showed a concern not only for individual salvation, but for co-operative or social salvation. A great change had come over politics; we found the politics of the day concerning itself with the condition of life of the masses of the people; we found the problems which were formerly the concern of private philanthropy had now become matters of public concern. Had the women of the nation anything to contribute along the line of handling social and industrial problems? Had the women any right and title to stand by the side of the men of the country to try and solve with them the grievous evils and problems with which we were confronted? She thought they had. The community as a whole had admitted that right. A certain number of women might engage in municipal work, and were entitled to vote and sit on local governing bodies. And yet in national affairs one valuable part of the political community was cut out altogether. When women took up this new service they would bring into politics a new emphasis—an emphasis of the value of human life and human honour. Everybody who read the papers must know that even to-day the legislation of every country on the face of the earth revealed a far too tender regard for property. Only a little while ago a tramwayman who was a penny out in his accounts and altered the sheet in order to make the account right was sentenced to six months' hard labour; while a man convicted of a criminal assault on a little girl in a picture palace was sentenced to a fine of 10s. Cases of that sort could be multiplied by the thousand. She was not out against private property. But still there were far more valuable things than property;—human life and human honour, it was these things that an awakened womanhood would have seriously at heart. Men had toiled and sacrificed and died for property. On the other hand, large numbers of women died annually from childbirth or the diseases resulting from childbirth; and what they suffered for and died for they would, perhaps, value in an exaggerated fashion. What she prophesied was that when women came into the exercise of this new power, and had served their political apprenticeship—some of the men of the country were not yet quite out of their time—the majority of the sex would cast their votes on the side of human life and human honour. This was precisely what had happened in every country where women had the vote, and had had it for a reasonable term of years.

Mrs. Snowden went on to describe the part she had taken in an election in California. She detailed the moral issues which underlay the contest, and mentioned that the brewing interest, the traffickers in women's purity, and the corrupt politicians were all solidly against the enfranchisement of women. Why? Because they knew perfectly well that the mother sense of every woman, even childless women and women who had never married—even those could not escape from the inbred God-given instinct of mothering somebody. She deplored more than she could say the awful crimes committed in the name of a good cause. It was pitiful in the extreme. Some of them were breaking their hearts about it. There never was a cause that was not disfigured by some few fanatics; never a cause that had not some who were unworthy of it. Those who by any kind of act put back the cause of civilisation and preached the gospel of might being right were traitors to humanity. The women wanted to live highly and holily, or not at all. They wanted the conscience, the heart, the intelligence, and the men behind them, because they wanted to be comrades with them. Whether right or wrong, their ideal was comradeship, not competition. We wanted men and women to work together, each contributing to the whole what the other lacked; each inspiring and strengthening the other.

MISS HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL'S LECTURES.

We regret that by a misunderstanding the subject of Miss Abrahall's lectures at Crosby Hall was not rightly stated in our last issue. She will deal with the relations of the adult generation with the adolescent, and the peculiar difficulties of the transition period of life.

Nothing annoys a Woman more

than to find her new frock creased and crumpled the first time she wears it. Yet this is what happens with all ordinary linen fabrics,—they begin to look untidy from the moment you first sit down.

"Kant Krumpl" Flaxzella ends all that. "Kant Krumpl" Flaxzella is a new discovery. It is manufactured by a special process which makes it practically uncrushable, no matter how you fold it or press it.

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'FLAXZELLA',

the Irish Linen Fabric, is a splendid investment. It drapes beautifully; will not stretch or shrink; needs no starching,—and can be washed again and again. And the silky softness makes it a joy to wear.

Send for 200 Free Patterns

and see for yourself the wide range of new designs and tasteful shades

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Highly recommended for Suffrage Workers and Marchers by Mrs. Alys Russell, Ford Place, Arundel.

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STOCKINGS & SOCKS THAT DON'T WANT MENDING

HOLE-PROOF HOSE.

If they are not "Hole-proof" we will give you NEW HOSE FREE.

"V. & H." Hole-proof Hosiery is ***BRITISH MADE*** from a specially manufactured yarn, lighter in weight, tougher and stronger than any other. So pliable, it gives to continued pressure and wear, is not thick and clumsy, but smart, luxuriously comfortable, shapely and well made. There is hardly any spring or elastic stretch in ordinary hose, and this accounts for the rapid appearance of holes.

TRY THEM FOR TWO MONTHS.

Then, if within that time a hole should appear, send them back at once with our Guarantee Ticket, which is sent with every pair we sell, and we will present you with new hose without extra cost.

The comfort and pleasure of good wearing hose to men conveys a sense of well-being and satisfaction all day long, while to business girls and busy housewives, to whom the weekly darning is a long and tiresome task, the benefit is incalculable. Many of the officials of the "Common Cause" have worn our hose, and are highly satisfied with it.

Prices:—

Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, ***2/10,*** post 2d.

Two Pairs Ladies' Stockings, ***3/10,*** „ 2d.

Colours: Gent's—Grey, Fawn, Tan, Drab, Purple, Navy, Dark Saxe, Blue, Green and Black. Ladies'—Grey, Brown, Saxe Blue, Navy, Champagne, Tan and Black.

SILK HOLE-PROOF. Sold under same guarantee as above.

Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, ***7/6,*** post 2d.

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NATIONAL UNION AND THREE-CORNERED CONTESTS.

A Summary of Results in by-elections since May, 1912, in which the Election Fighting Fund Committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has supported the Labour candidate; showing the gains and losses in the Labour and Liberal polls. In each case the result at the by-election has been compared with the last occasion on which a candidate of the same party was standing in that constituency.

Labour Poll.			Gain.	Loss.	Liberal Poll.			Gain.	Loss.
Holmfirth.					*Holmfirth.*				
Jan.,	1910	1,643	—	—	Jan.,	1910	6,339	—	—
June,	1912	3,195	1,552	—	June,	1912	4,749	—	1,590
Hanley.					*Hanley.*				
Dec.,	1910	8,343	—	—		1900	5,944	—	—
July,	1912	1,694	—	6,649	July,	1912	6,647	703	—
(In 1910 Labour candidate had received the united support of Liberal organisation.)									
Crewe.					*Crewe.*				
Jan.,	1910	1,380	—	—	Jan.,	1910	7,761	—	—
July,	1912	2,485	1,105	—	July,	1912	5,294	—	2,467
Midlothian.					*Midlothian.*				
Sept.,	1912	2,413	2,413	—	Dec.,	1910	8,837	—	—
(1st Labour contest.)					Sept.,	1912	5,989	—	2,848
Houghton-le-Spring.					*Houghton-le-Spring.*				
March,	1913	4,165	4,165	—	Jan.,	1910	10,393	—	—
(1st Labour contest.)					March,	1913	6,930	—	3,463
S. Lanark.					*S. Lanark.*				
Dec.,	1913	1,674	1,674	—	Dec.,	1910	5,160	—	—
(1st Labour contest.)					Dec.,	1913	4,006	—	1,154
N.W. Durham.					*N.W. Durham.*				
Jan.,	1914	5,026	5,026	—	Dec.,	1910	8,998	—	—
(1st Labour contest.)					Jan.,	1914	7,241	—	1,757
Leith Burghs.					*Leith Burghs.*				
Jan.,	1910	2,724	—	—	Jan.,	1910	7,146	—	—
Feb.,	1914	3,346	622	—	Feb.,	1914	5,143	—	2,003
Total			16,577	6,649	Total			703	15,282

Net *Gain* of 9,286 votes. Net *Loss* of 14,579 votes.

The policy of the National Union in these elections has been twofold: to show the Government that it is losing ground in the country through its continued refusal to bring in a Women's Suffrage measure, and to strengthen the Labour Party. The figures quoted above show to what extent this double purpose has been achieved. Hanley is the only instance in which the Labour poll has been reduced. The late Labour member had received the full support of the Liberal organisation, so that in reality the strength of the Labour vote had not before been tested, and in various respects this contest was exceptional. Even including Hanley, these eight by-elections show an average loss of 1,800 votes for the Government, and an average gain to the Labour Party of over 1,100. One seat was gained by the Government (Hanley), three were retained but with greatly reduced majorities, four seats were lost. The National Union does not claim all the credit for this turnover of votes, but it has at least proved itself to be a factor which must be considered in the electoral situation.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We have received from the Editor of *Jus Suffragii* a most interesting explanation of recent Suffrage history in South Africa. Mr. Hugh Wyndham, who recently introduced a Women's Suffrage Bill, the First Reading of which was defeated by one vote, writes:—

"I am glad to say that this defeat does not prevent me from bringing in the Bill again this Session. The motion was that the Bill 'be *now* read a first time, and by defeating it the House only gave expression to the opinion that the Bill should not be read for the first time on the afternoon of Tuesday, 17th. There is nothing, however, in this to prevent its being read on any other afternoon. I have therefore given notice that I will move on Tuesday, March 3rd, that the Women's Enfranchisement Bill be read a first time. I am hopeful that in this case the Bill will go through its first reading in the usual formal way; but, in any case, on that occasion you may rely on all supporters being present, in case of the unexpected happening again."

The Bill was carried on being re-introduced by 62 votes to 30.

U. S. A.

Mississippi.

In Mississippi a Bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate, to raise the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years. In Georgia the age of consent is ten

years, and in nine other non-suffrage States it is fourteen years. In all the oldest Suffrage States it is eighteen or twenty-one years.

New Jersey.

By a vote of 14 to 3, says the *Woman's Journal*, the New Jersey Senate on February 24th passed the resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women. It had already passed the Assembly by 49 votes to 4.

Pensions for Widowed Mothers.

The New York State Commission on Relief of Widowed Mothers has decided to report to the Legislature in favour of a system of pensions for necessitous widows with children. These recommendations are based on the grounds that widowed mothers are performing a valuable service to the State in bringing up children as good citizens, and that it is in the best interests of the State that they should be helped to accomplish this duty to the best of their ability. The Chairman of the Commission of Investigation states that in all communities in the West where similar laws have been in operation for more than a year, it is agreed by all to be the greatest forward step in social legislation for the welfare of the child since the creation of juvenile courts.

FRANCE.

Women and Temperance.

The *Ligue National contre l'Alcoölism* has been making a wide appeal for the support of French women, and seems astonished at its success. On February 5th, 1912, the French Chamber indefinitely adjourned a proposal to limit the sale of licenses, and it is for the purpose of forcing Parliament to reconsider this vote that the National League makes its appeal. "We wanted," they say, "to appeal to the public at large, and, for the first time, to address ourselves to French women. It was an audacious attempt. It has succeeded beyond all hope. Already we have received 300,000 signatures." A further appeal is made for 100,000 additional women's signatures to make a total never once surpassed in the country.

Inspectrice Generale au Ministere de l'Interieur.

Mlle. Marie Gautier, barrister-at-law, who for some years acted as assistant to M. Raymond Poincaré, until he gave up his practice on becoming President of the Republic, has been appointed to the important position of *Inspectrice Générale au Ministère de l'Intérieur*. Her chief duties will be to visit and inspect the hospitals, and asylums, and any institution in the country under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior. She can draw up reports to the Minister, recommend improvements, and suggest the appointment or removal of a number of public officials.

DENMARK.

Kvinden og Samfundet reports as follows :—

"On February 11th M. Borgbjerg" (the Radical Minister of Justice) "put the question before the Lower House as to whether the enfranchisement of women would involve their right to sit on juries. The Minister of Justice answered that the point was not decided. He added that he would not oppose the claim of women to serve on juries if it were involved in their enfranchisement; but if not, he could sympathise with those who said, 'Let us be content with granting women the vote this year, and let them wait longer before serving on juries.'"

This pronouncement does not at all content the Danish Woman's Union, who intend to approach the Government upon this question.

SWEDEN.

The recent change in the political situation has necessarily dashed the hopes of Suffragists in Sweden. Women had a staunch upholder of their claim in Herr Staaf, the Liberal Prime Minister, and under his ministry the Bill must certainly have passed the Lower House. The approaching election may probably result in the return of a Conservative Government, whose prime interest will be that of national defence. The first voting will take place in Stockholm on March 27th.

TURKEY.

An important meeting was held at the American Embassy in Constantinople on March 12th in connection with the International Association for the Protection of Young Girls. The discussion was opened by Mr. Coote, Secretary of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and Mr. Morgenthan, the American ambassador, submitted a resolution in favour of forming an organisation to be called the Constantinople Association for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women. A letter from the Grand Vizier was read promising the hearty co-operation of the Imperial Government, and Sir Louis Mallet, the British ambassador, also addressed the meeting. The growing interest of Mohammedan women in public affairs was shown by the presence of two Turkish ladies, one of whom is a distinguished writer.

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Feminists and Anti-Feminists.

Ellen Key. Louise Nyström-Hamilton, translated from the Swedish by A. E. Fries. (Putnam. 6s.)

Conflicting Ideals: Two Sides of the Woman's Question. B. L. Hutchins. (T. Murby & Co. 1s. 6d. net.)

Some Plain Words to the English People. Arthur Bennett. (The "Sunrise" Publishing Co.)

The Old-Fashioned Woman. Elsie Clewes Parsons, Ph.D. (Putnam. 6s.)

The Vocation of Woman. Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun. (Macmillan. 4s. 6d.)

The Fraud of Feminism. E. Belfort Bax. (Grant, Richards. 2s. 6d.)

Every week adds to the stream of feminist and anti-feminist literature, and even feminism is beginning to have its "old-fashioned" exponents. Of these, the most weighty, perhaps, is Ellen Key, whose biography has recently appeared. The aim of the writer has been to give a picture of the woman, rather than a study of her literary works. Few people have been more misrepresented than this Swedish pioneer of the Woman's Movement, who has been abused by one set of people as a revolutionary, and by another as a reactionary. Her claim for the absolute freedom of women led some to reproach her for "immoral tendencies"; while many of the more ardent champions of women's rights condemned her as "unfaithful to the ideas of her youth," because she urged that women should limit themselves as far as possible to work in which "the womanly in their nature may find expression." A complete understanding of Ellen Key's philosophy can only be attained by reading her works, which have been translated into many languages, and—according to her biographer—are held in higher esteem abroad than in her own country; but Mrs. Nyström-Hamilton has at least placed before the English public fuller particulars of her life and work than have yet been available.

In a brief introduction Mr. Havelock Ellis summarises Ellen Key's attitude thus:—

"Woman is the mother, the future of the race is in her hands, and woman is a human being; it is because she is both that she needs complete freedom for development and the power to exercise all human rights, not in order to imitate man, or to do any work which he may be better fitted to do, but to enable her to do her own work, to follow her own natural impulses, and to exercise that function of motherhood, in the wider sense of the word, which is not surpassed in importance by any other in the world."

She thus stands between those who wish to curtail women's freedom, in the interests of the race, and those who advocate that woman should enter upon any calling she chooses, on the same terms as men.

Equally moderate in her view is Miss Hutchins in *Conflicting Ideals*. The book appeals to one by its sense of human and historical value. No movement can fail to lose by ignoring the past from which it takes its origin, or denouncing human history purely as "a record of crimes and imbecilities." Yet many reformers fall into just this error, and Miss Hutchins's warning against it is very timely. On the other hand, she surely attaches too much significance to certain differences which are, after all, only verbal. Wives and mothers, she claims, create "use-values," but not "exchange-values." Yet these services have an exchange-value in any market; housekeepers, cooks, governesses, nurses, servants (and the mother is often all of them), earn a money-wage, and if they do not get one in the home, it is not because they have not earned it. Of course, there is an element of devotion which cannot be reckoned in money; but that is true of nearly all forms of human service. There is a danger of very confused thinking in the assumption that because the services of many women are not paid in money, it is because they have no money-value. That they are not paid may be an advantage or a disadvantage, justifiable or not; but let us be clear that non-payment is not due to the absence of "exchange-value" in women's work.

In *Some Plain Words to the English People* an attempt is made to stir the men and women of England to a higher sense of national duty, which, Mr. Bennett complains, is dying out, "and, in all classes alike, is giving place to an insatiable craving for pleasure." In a chapter entitled "Is Woman a Citizen?" Mr. Bennett makes a clear statement of the case for Women's Suffrage.

The Old-Fashioned Woman deals in an amusing manner with "Primitive Fancies about the Sex," and contains much interesting matter concerning the status of women in different ages and countries. In a "Foreword," apologising for "adding, even frivolously, to the already disproportionate bibliography on woman," the author foretells that the book will one day serve, with other relics of a past age, to "prove to a doubting posterity that once women were a distinct social class, the very special object of society's interest."

Of Mr. Belfort Bax's book one can only say that if it were a shade more readable it would be a most valuable asset to the Suffrage movement. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to get through it. Those who succeed will find that Mr. Bax bases his case against Women's Suffrage chiefly on the attitude of the law towards women, being, however, so grossly ignorant of it as to state that women have the municipal franchise "on the same terms as men" (p. 18); that he regards the Divorce Law of 1857 as one of the most striking examples of "female privilege before the law" (p. 16); and that, while angrily rebutting the suggestion made by Suffragists that men are liable to error, he himself brings against them charges that leave us aghast. Men are, he says, possessed with "an unreasoning hatred" of their own sex, and an equally "unreasoning indulgence" towards women; "an imbecile softness which reminds one of nothing so much as of the maudlin *bonhomie* of the amiable drunkard." They are "besotted" and swept along by a "hypnotic wave of sentiment." After this, to be told that only "every second or third woman" is suffering from hysteria is highly reassuring. It shows that at least half the women are sane, whereas all the men, except Mr. Bax, are "besotted." The argument is suitably supported by quotations from the unfortunate Weininger, who went mad and shot himself at the age of twenty-four.

Turning now to *The Vocation of Woman*, we find that "a feeling of helplessness comes over the writer as she pens" her views. It is a feeling which seems characteristic of the Anti-feminist. Nothing, it appears, will do the modern woman any good. She is wrong from beginning to end, and to "breed a different kind" seems the only possible hope. It is, perhaps, this terror of the future that characterises the Anti-feminist more than any other quality. Suffragists may be, as Mrs. Colquhoun contends, "discontented"; they undoubtedly are very liable to error; but at least they are full of hope. The oft-repeated fact (to the proving of which Mrs. Colquhoun tells us she has given her whole book) that "women are women and men are men," does not induce in them a dark despair. They are profoundly interested in the significance of the differences and likenesses of men and women; but confident that, if they are given freedom to develop along natural lines, there is no need for terrors about the dissolution of society.

Mrs. Colquhoun's attitude towards life is more significantly "anti-feminist" than she herself entirely realises. She lays great stress on the sexual character of women, who are essentially "the sex" to her. She would have their whole education and training governed by the prime necessity of practising their *métier de femme*, if they are to retain the affections of the men they marry. The phrase occurs again and again and always—prudently—in French. Mrs. Colquhoun realises that feminism has gone too far to make it prudent to attempt translation. But while we stifle in the hot-house air of this over-sexualised philosophy, and long for the "windy open" of which Mrs. Colquhoun speaks with so genuine a shudder, we become aware of a still more repulsive element in anti-feminism. Man, we are assured, is polygamous; woman, monogamous. "No woman can help hoping for a monogamous marriage, and most will suffer at the thought that they can be, even temporarily, supplanted. But *wise and generous women will realise that . . . they may, without lack of dignity, forgive some faults due to masculine nature. . . .* We are not speaking of men who are habitually vicious, but of those who may lapse temporarily." (The italics are ours.)

A man does not "lapse" even "temporarily" alone, Mrs. Colquhoun. Even those not "habitually vicious" require a fellow-sinner. What is the wise and generous wife going to do about her? It is to be supposed that since Mrs. Colquhoun's view of what men need and women must allow requires the existence of the "other woman," wise and generous provision will be made for her. But no. The author quotes only to repudiate with horror such an idea. The temporary partner *in the interests of the permanent one* must be "penalised." Prostitution is a necessity, and prostitutes are to be punished! Illegitimate children have a high death-rate, but the growing concern of women on this point is a "growing sentimentality." The "traditional attitude" is the right one, and the virtuous woman must and ought to continue to penalise the vicious who—it is suggested—is her only safeguard against polygamy! To state such views is to realise their utter impossibility. The vast majority of feminists, we believe, deny the necessity of prostitution. But those who admit it, and admit further that if the trade *is* necessary, the traders must not, in common humanity, be "penalised," are surely incomparably more humane, more just, more honest, than she who accepts the necessity and scourges those who supply it.

Books Received.

Facts *versus* Fancies on Women's Suffrage. Chrystal Macmillan. (King. 4d.)

Women Workers in Seven Professions. A survey of economic conditions and prospects. Edith J. Morley. (Routledge. 6s.)

Prisons and Prisoners. Lady Constance Lytton and "Jane Warton," Spinster. (Heinemann. 3s. 6d.)

Wealth. Professor Edwin Cannan. (King. 3s. 6d.)

The Case for Co-education. Cecil Grant, M.A., and Norman Hodgson, B.A. (Grant Richards. 5s.)

White Slaves of Toil. W. D. Willis. (Pearson. 1s.)

Report on the Conditions of Widows under the Poor Law in Liverpool. Eleanor Rathbone. (Liverpool Women's Industrial Council. 2d.)

The Golden Heresy. Max Plowman. (48, Fitzroy Street. 2s. 6d.)

PORTRAIT OF MR. COOTE.

A number of fellow-workers of Mr. Coote (Secretary of the National Vigilance Association) have been desirous that his portrait should be painted, with the view that after it has been widely exhibited, thus spreading the knowledge of his work, it may eventually be placed in one of the national collections. Among the contributors towards the portrait are his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, her Grace Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, Lord and Lady Courtney of Penwith, Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

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Correspondence.

[Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as we receive each week a greater number of letters than we can possibly print. They are also warned to write on one side of a page only. Letters with writing on both sides must in future be consigned to the waste-paper basket.]

STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Madam,—I was most interested in your correspondent's letter anent Registration of Trained Nurses. May I point out to the lady that we Nurse Suffragists do not expect an *immediate* settlement of our aim by the use of the vote, but we do understand that *time* will be found for women's questions when the woman's vote has to be reckoned with. Why does your correspondent refer to Lord Knutsford (Mr. Sidney Holland) as "a high authority on Nursing"? He is not a nurse, nor am I aware that he has gone through the curriculum of the trained nurse. Would it not be more correct to describe him as an "authority" on hospital finance? He has been dubbed "The Prince of Beggars." Miss Luckes is rarely heard of outside the one hospital of which she is matron. She takes no part in organising nurses *as a profession*, nor do I ever remember seeing her name mentioned on the International Council of Trained Nurses, a body of women who, as members of the nursing profession, might justly claim to be authorities on nursing.

The British Medical Association have for long supported our demand for registration. We accept these gentlemen as higher authorities on nursing than Lord Knutsford. The Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, with its membership of between two and three thousand trained women, might also be trusted to be an authority on their own work. There is no need to touch on the point raised in regard to Miss Florence Nightingale, the Editor having so ably dealt with this in a footnote. She was the woman for her day. I agree with the gentleman who, at the Albert Hall meeting, refused to believe that the nursing world, or woman's world, could not produce other Florence Nightingales if need arose.

We are not asking for hospital chairmen or matrons to be registered—we are asking in our Bill that the term "trained nurse" may have a definite meaning and status; and for certain safeguards against exploitation of ourselves and the public by unscrupulous and immoral persons. One fact your Nurse Suffragist ponders on is, that almost without exception Anti-registrationists are also Anti-suffragists. Lady Jersey is unable to understand the connection between Women's Suffrage and State Registration, and naïvely asks: "Why connect the subject of Women's Suffrage and Registration of Trained Nurses?" I sincerely hope someone told her that we opined that there was *some* connection between members of Parliament and legislation.

I myself am a much certificated nurse. Each Institution that conferred a certificate on me considered it *the* one—*par excellence!* An unbiassed Examination Board *might not* have thought so.

Eleanor Farrington.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN OUR VILLAGES.

Madam,—Following up the article I contributed to the last issue of The Common Cause, may I remind your readers that the Unionists' Bill for the Housing of the Working Classes comes up for debate in the House of Commons on the 20th inst.? This Bill is practically the same as the Bills introduced in the Sessions 1912 and 1913. Its main principles are an annual grant in aid to councils which build at a loss, and stronger default powers in the hands of the Local Government Board. As a Rural District Councillor who has had some experience in administering existing housing laws, I strongly support the proposals embodied in the Unionist Housing Bill. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M.P., speaking at the recent annual meeting of the National Land and Home League, dwelt on the excellent work women had done, and were capable of doing, in regard to housing, and warned the meeting of the dangers of superseding the local authorities (which include women) by a central authority consisting exclusively of men.

Women will anxiously follow the discussion on the Housing Bill on Friday, and also the Government proposals promised at an early date for dealing with rural housing, &c. Marion Pease.

THE LADIES' PAGE.

Madam,—The thanks of all women are due to you for your note in The Common Cause on the subject matter to be found in the "Women's Column" or "Ladies' Page" of most of our papers, and, as you point out, the religious papers are the worst offenders in this respect.

My own attention has been recently drawn to the matter by reading for two or three weeks the so-called "Woman's World" of the *British Weekly*. This paper occupies a deservedly high place in the Free Churches, and its literary articles and reviews have a wide reputation; but it serves up as the special fare of its women readers the veriest trash of childish drivel. Some of the paragraphs have nothing to do with women, and others are mere gossip. All that one can say for them is that they are harmless. I took the trouble to point this out to the Editor, asking him to try and put himself in the place of a thinking, working woman of to-day, and see if he would be satisfied with the stuff offered to his readers. Needless to say, he did not answer my letter! But may I suggest that the women who read the religious papers—and, after all, the majority of the workers and members of our Churches are women—should write to their respective Editors, asking that their column should at least be a record of living interests, and not merely a series of cookery, toilet, and household recipes, with a little gossip thrown in. Annie Chown Johnson.

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Literary Contributions *should be addressed to the Editor*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.*

All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

The Shadows of Coercion.

The posters of a London newspaper recently bore the words: "Asquith's Climb Down." And Suffragists of a certain type at once proclaimed the triumph of militancy. It was argued that history had proved again—what militant Suffragists are seeking to prove—that force alone can win reform.

Is this a true reading of history? Can anyone look at Ireland to-day and think its condition a triumph for anyone? Or has either party reason to congratulate itself on the results of coercion? To us the Irish question presents a proof of all that coercion fails to do, and a picture of all we hope the Woman's Question will never become. Looked at from any point of view —Home Rule or Unionism—the tragic dispute which actually threatens us with civil war is the result of the impatient use of coercion, rather than conciliation and justice.

The record of England with regard to Ireland is one of which no Englishman can be proud. Regarding the Irish (much as a certain type of man regards women) as an inferior race, England rarely took the trouble to offer them any kind of Government than that of force, and force in its most cynically brutal form. The humane and gentle poet Spenser wrote of the Irish exactly as he would have written of the vermin with whom he compared them. Queen Elizabeth won a reputation for financial honesty by reforming the English coinage—and sending the debased coins to Ireland. Strafford destroyed the Irish wool trade because it conflicted with the English. Cromwell—godly man—is a synonym for the devil in Ireland. The whole problem of Ulster was actually created by the determination of the English to have a "loyal" *enclave* to hold down the disaffected population: the alien Scot was "planted" in the north to hold in terror the south.

The result has been to make of Ireland the sorest spot in the Empire, the least prosperous, the most difficult to deal with. It has been to create an atmosphere of hate and distrust in which the best intentions failed, and the most carefully considered reforms were received with hostility. While Scotland and Wales and the more distant parts of our Empire prospered, the population of Ireland fell and fell.

A more humane and honest statemanship sought to conciliate rather than coerce. But Roman Catholic Ireland, filled with profound and easily understood distrust, would have none of it. They retaliated, as far as they could, with crime for crime. They made Home Rule impossible, even for Gladstone. They struck terror into the hearts of those who most desired conciliation. They created in the mind of Ulster a deep and obstinate distrust of their ability—even if they had the will—to be moderate and to be just. They created, in a word, the *impasse* to which we have come to-day. Ulster, said Sir Edward Carson, may be won: she cannot be coerced. No attempt has been made to win her. The long memory of coercion applied to themselves has had its bitter fruit in a desire to coerce others, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Redmond has left unused the years since the last Home Rule Bill passed the House of Commons, as far as any attempt to understand or to safeguard the position of Ulster is concerned.

No one can fail to be struck by the difference of the feeling in this country about Home Rule for Ireland, and for Scotland

or Wales. If and when the problem of government has to be solved with regard to these two, in what a different spirit it will be dealt with! Here, also, there have been mistakes, and even crimes. But there has not been one almost unbroken record of coercion, resulting in a hatred and distrust which, when coercion was abandoned for justice, refused to believe in or accept the change. England, it may be said, is not greatly stirred by the prospect of Scottish or Welsh Home Rule. Recent by-elections, however, suggest that they are not greatly stirred by the thought of Irish Home Rule either. It is Ireland that is torn in half by these dissensions, and it is the Irish who are now finding every solution in turn intolerable. A passion of distrust makes every concession on either side to be regarded with grave suspicion. And each side—that is the tragedy of it—has such good reason to offer for distrust. In either case, the attempt to coerce has been the *fons et origo mali*. It is a vicious circle.

What, after all, does Ireland want? A united Ireland in any case. Its position within the Empire is subject to dispute, but neither Home Ruler nor Unionist desires to see the "political monstrosity" of an Ireland with another Ireland detached, suspicious, hostile, aloof, governed from elsewhere as though it were not Ireland at all. No one wants this. Yet this is, it seems, just what they are to get. Behold the triumph of militancy!

Again and again the Ulster leaders have repudiated the exclusion of Ulster. Mr. Redmond has been equally emphatic. Yet the exclusion of Ulster, either whole or in part, permanently or for a time, is, it seems, the only way out of the sore strait into which militancy has hurried Ireland. That it has had its effect is not to be denied. And its effect has been—this.

It is possible that even now the vicious circle may be broken. Sir Edward Carson's hint that Ulster "might be won" is reinforced from the other side. "Ireland has no use for a coerced province," says the *Tablet;* "a conquered Ulster, an Irish Alsace, instead of being the witness to, and the completion of, the unity of Ireland, would be its eternal denial. There is only one way to the completion of the nationhood of Ireland, and that is by the wooing and winning of Ulster. . . . If such an appeal were made, *and the shadows of coercion removed*, it would be generously responded to."

What tragedies in human history might have been averted if "the shadows of coercion" could have been removed in time! Are we never to learn that coercion provokes crime, and, learning it, repudiate coercion? Is the vicious circle never to be broken? "I would rather," said Mrs. Philip Snowden last week at Norwich, "be tricked and taunted and lied to, than trick and taunt and lie to other people." It is only when we grasp all that that saying implies that we shall end the long and bitter series of crime and revenge, revenge and counter-crime. Let us of the Woman's Movement learn of history a nobler lesson than the dreary one that history repeats itself. We are bringing into the world a new thing. Let us win it in a new way. Never in human history have women been on equal terms with men. Examples of unusual independence enjoyed by them—in Rome, in Egypt, in Babylon—are only examples of greater or lesser inferiority to men. Real equality has not been granted to women. It is a revolution—a moral revolution—to ask it. Let us demand it fearlessly, sincerely, as they ask who ask for justice. But let us for ever abandon the weapons that men have put to so evil a purpose, with so disastrous a result. Let us refuse to pore over the record of wrongs which men have inflicted on women, if the only purpose of our poring be to justify us in inflicting our revenge, rather than to move us to a mighty determination to inflict wrong on no man. Surely if we do so—we who have suffered many things, and had great cause for bitterness—we shall, when the freedom of women is won, a little lift the shadows of coercion, not from our own hearts only, but from the human spirit.

Women as Mothers and Home-makers.

[*In a previous issue of* The Common Cause, *Mrs. Chew suggested one solution of the difficulties which make the burden of the married working-woman so heavy. This week, Mrs. Annot Robinson suggests another. The views propounded are in each case those of the individual writer, and are not to be regarded as those of* The Common Cause *or the N.U.W.S.S.*]

The cheapness of women in the labour market is one of the saddest and most perplexing of problems in modern society. There are many reasons to account for the underpayment of women with which I do not propose to deal. But the explanation most commonly given and received is one which must be carefully considered by every Suffragist, and cannot be lightly brushed aside.

Briefly it is this. The functions of men and women in society differ. A man looks forward in most cases to being a husband and father, to maintaining his wife and supporting his children until they reach wage-earning years. Hence his wage is larger than a woman's, because it is intended to be a family wage. A woman, on the contrary, is paid an individual wage, because she looks forward to marrying, and thereafter living on the earnings of her husband. This theory, of course, breaks down in many cases. Some men do not marry; others, when they do, do not fulfil their obligations as husband and father; while many women have parents, brothers, sisters, invalid husbands and children dependent on their earnings for a living or for a start in life. But allowing for these exceptions, I think it may be accepted that in Great Britain, because we regard the family as the unit of society and the husband as the responsible wage-earner for the family, we tolerate this pernicious system of a double standard of wages.

At present public opinion and economic conditions impose on many men and women a wickedly low wage. The sweated individual wage, and the sweated family wage, impose on tens of thousands of men and women misery, degradation, and ill-health. No readjustment of the burden of family life, which at present falls so hardly on the married working woman, can increase the spending power of a wage which is just above or below the poverty line.

The establishment of an equal minimum wage for both men and women is, in the opinion of the writer—who knows intimately the social conditions of one poverty-stricken district in a large city—the beginning of the setting up of a decent standard of family life in the homes of badly paid workers and labourers, and would do much to lessen the rate of infantile mortality and improve the health of the children of the nation. To the writer who knows how widespread is the weariness and discontent with the present conditions of motherhood among countless married working women, the subject has often been one of anxious thought.

The mother's point of view has been overlooked so often, when reformers have legislated for home and the child, that laws passed with the best intentions have only harassed, and not helped, her. The Education Act makes it impossible for a mother to have help when she requires it in the home from her growing children. The raising of the school age, which took away from her five of the wage-earning years of her children and gave her no corresponding compensation, has terribly increased the economic pressure during that trying period in the home when all the children are young, and the husband's wage does not rise in proportion to the claims on it.

The Insurance Act is the latest example of how the point of view and burdens of married women are ignored when legislation is proposed. In view of the voteless and unrepresented position of women, the following suggestions are put forward in all sincerity, but with considerable diffidence.

One of the indirect effects of the economic dependence of married women is the double standard of payment and the consequent underpayment of many women wage-earners, and the undercutting and reducing of the wages of men. Men and women should be paid the same wage for the same value of work done, and the claims of the family should not be a factor in fixing wages. Marriage would then be looked at by both men and women from a slightly different point of view. Marriages of affection would perhaps be more common. Women would not be expected immediately to give up an outside occupation and become exclusively housekeepers. On the contrary, they would very likely continue wage-earning.

Children, and not motherhood, should be endowed. Every child should have a grant out of public funds sufficient to cover maintenance, &c. Every penny of the grant would be spent on the child, and trustees—of whom two out of three would be the parents—would administer the money. If the mother determined to become the nurse and trainer of her child or children, the money would be paid over to her. She might, if she chose, become a nurse to the children of other women, who, although mothers, did not feel themselves specially fitted to develop the best that was in their children, and who, therefore, continued to work outside the home after marriage and motherhood.

Were the value of woman's labour increased in the labour market, homes would be designed to save the brutal, unnecessary labour, which drains the vitality and strength of many women. Washing would be a skilled trade, and a laundry would be built for every dozen houses or so. Labour-saving appliances under the management of a skilled staff of women workers would be available. There would be airy, well-furnished nurseries, where the women who are good nurses would look after the children of wage-earning mothers, and kitchens where it would be possible to get good meals at a moderate cost.

This idea of the endowment of children rather than mother-

hood will be regarded by many folks as rather revolutionary. But the results in healthy, happy children would be so good as to justify the novelty of the scheme. No reader of The Common Cause can be satisfied with the position of the mother as we find her to-day in many homes. The cry for "Baby Clinics" and "School Clinics," and the published results of the Medical Inspection of School Children prove that, in spite of the splendid devotion of the mothers, the children suffer gravely in health and well-being because of the disability of the mother. The endowment of motherhood is repugnant to many people, who do not wish payment to be given for the duty of motherhood. The endowment of childhood would not only give a much greater measure of health and happiness to many children than is possible at present, but it would also help to give woman a more secure place in the community as a human being, and it would not serve to mark out the woman as a creature of sex.

Annot E. Robinson.

OBITUARY.

Colonel H. B. Hanna.

In Colonel H. B. Hanna, who died last week at his residence in Petersfield, the cause of Women's Suffrage has lost a warm friend. During the last years of his long and useful career he made this Cause his chief political interest, sacrificing many of his old political associations in his efforts to further it. Colonel Hanna was a Vice-President of the Petersfield W.S.S.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1914.

At the time of going to press only eight women have been nominated as candidates for Urban District Councils. These are :—

Colwyn Bay: Mrs. Deacon, Dr. Mary Perry (Ratepayers' candidates).
Finchley: Miss Dowding (Ind.), Mrs. Edwards (Ind.).
Hendon: Miss Growse (Ind.), Mrs. Richardson Rice (P.).
Hornsea: Miss Greenland (Ind.).
Keswick: Miss Dover (Ind.).

The need for women's work on these, and other, local councils will be illustrated at a stall organised by the Women's Local Government Society at Woman's Kingdom Exhibition.

JUBILEE OF A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Saturday last was the jubilee of the discovery by Sir Samuel Baker and Lady Baker of Lake Albert Nyanza—a discovery which solved the mystery of the source of the Nile, which had baffled mankind for thousands of years. Lady Baker, who shared all her husband's hardships, and underwent with him many a trying experience, retains her health and vigour, though well past seventy years of age. As far as is known, she was the first white woman—as Sir Samuel was the first white man—to penetrate into the region of the Albert Nyanza; but she gives to her husband, who died some twenty years ago, the whole credit for the expedition, and is most modest about her own achievements. Her share in his work must, however, have been considerable, and her memory lingered for many years among those with whom she came in contact.

A CHURCH FOR WOMEN.

A church which is to be administered entirely by women is being started at Wallasey, Cheshire, its founders feeling that there is a growing discontent among women with the very unsatisfactory conditions under which they were allowed by men to do so much of the Church's work, with so little voice in the management of the many interests that touch the spiritual welfare of women and children. The first service of this church will be held in the Liscard Concert Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 22nd.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

A debate on Women's Suffrage will be held on March 23rd, at 8.15, at the Queen's Gate Hall, South Kensington, when Lady Betty Balfour will be opposed by Mrs. Wentworth Stanley.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The three plays which are being produced by the Actresses' Franchise League (see page 982) on March 24th contain a considerable amount of propaganda. "The Suffragette," by Alfred Bucklaw, is a little sketch on Ju Jitsu versus strength; "Kindly Flames" is a satire on personal prejudice; and "Which" portrays a girl's choice between her profession and her home.

STEAD MEMORIAL.

Contributions from York Society Office ... ... 3s. 10d.

Contributions may be sent to Miss Royden, 111, Bedford Court Mansions, W.

"WOMAN'S KINGDOM."

The Special Women's Department of the CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION, Olympia, April 11th-30th.

Office: N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. *Organiser:* Miss V. C. C. Collum. *Treasurer:* Miss Longley.

Lantern Lectures.

A feature of Woman's Kingdom that is sure to be popular is the Magic Lantern Room. This is an enclosed stand at the Western end of the Gallery, where Suffrage Talks will be given to those who feel they want to hear more about the subject after going the round of the stands, and where Miss Hibbert-Ware is organising a most interesting series of lantern lecturettes, to many of which admission may be obtained free by those who buy the Woman's Kingdom Souvenir and Guide. Some of these lectures deal with countries where women vote, and there is even a slide showing an authentic woman voter registering her vote in an authentic polling-booth—one of a set most kindly lent to the exhibition by another Suffrage Society. Miss Hibbert-Ware needs some help with this very interesting section, and writes as follows :—

Offers of Help are Urgently Needed.

We Want:—

1. *Lectures.*—There are still several evenings unarranged for. No great oratorical skill is required; but a good voice is essential. Lantern slides with readings can be supplied if desired.
2. *The loan of a good, easily worked lantern.*
3. *Operators.*—Those who are willing to act as lanternist will be giving invaluable help.
4. *Lantern Slides* illustrating suitable propaganda subjects, *e.g.*, lives of great women, &c.

Offers of help should be addressed to: Miss Hibbert-Ware, 23, Fladgate Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

The Model Cottage.

Readers will be delighted to learn that the National Union is going to make up any deficit on the Cottage Fund, full details of which are appended. The cottage is now actually under way. The concrete is being made in London, hardly a mile from The Common Cause office, and work on the fittings is going forward energetically. The work of erection will begin on March 30th, when the *Daily News* takes possession of Olympia.

£68 16s. 6d. has been collected for the Cottage by the Editor of the *Daily News* in response to a personal appeal from Miss Collum. £16 13s. 6d. has been contributed direct to the exhibition headquarters by readers of The Common Cause. £20 was allotted to the Cottage Fund out of the exhibition appropriation for the provision and collection of exhibits. Therefore the sum to be made up by the National Union, from headquarters, amounts to £19 10s.

Cottage Donations.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	3	10	6	Mrs. James		2	6
Miss Frost		2	6	Miss White		2	6
Miss J. Mitchie		2	6	Mrs. H. Weston Eve	1	0	0
Miss McKenzie		3	0	Miss M. Watson		2	6
Mrs. Johnson		2	6	Miss J Haslam		5	0
Miss Drum		5	0	Miss C. Tennant		2	6
Mrs. Eyres		5	0	Miss F. Sinclair McDade ...		12	6
Miss L. Clibiau		2	6	Miss R. Wyatt Smith	1	0	0
Miss L. C. Jones		10	0	Miss McWhope		2	6
Miss Sadler		3	0	Miss D. Jordon		1	0
A Member		2	6	Miss E. Atkinson		2	6
Dr. Helen Webb		2	6	Miss D. Carter		2	6
Miss Webb		2	6	Mrs. Sleigh		2	0
Miss White		2	6	Miss V. C. C. Collum		2	6
Miss Roll		2	6	Mrs. Pinton		7	6
Miss Price		2	6	Miss M. Roll	1	1	0
Mrs. Stoker		2	6	Mrs. Oxenford		3	6
Miss E McKenzie		5	0	Miss M. Welton		2	0
Miss White	1	1	0	Bournemouth N.U.	1	11	6
Mrs. R Brown		5	0	Misses Kemble		2	6
Mrs Fyffe		10	0				
Miss T. Hardcastle	1	0	0		£16	13	6

Poster Exhibition at Woman's Kingdom.

The workers at the Suffrage Atelier, which is taking over the whole of the decoration and sign-writing at Woman's Kingdom, have conceived the happy idea of covering up blank walls and uninteresting woodwork by an exhibition of Suffrage posters. This will be both decorative and instructive, and no one will be able to leave Woman's Kingdom without being a little wiser about the meaning of the Suffrage Movement. All the old favourites will be on view, and a large number of quite new posters. Suffrage visitors up from the country will find this a unique opportunity of seeing to advantage the excellent poster work done by the Atelier. Orders for any poster on exhibition may be given at the Atelier's stand in Woman's Kingdom, or at the stand occupied by the Betterment Book Shop, whose proprietress, Miss Vaughan Jenkins, will be one of the Suffrage Atelier's principal selling agents now that the office in Robert Street has been closed.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Miss C. E. Marshall (Parliamentary).
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.

Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

How to Help the National Union.

We are always receiving ingenious suggestions for raising money; the last suggestion seems particularly excellent; simple in idea, easy to carry out, and likely to be of very practical help to the Union. Put briefly, the suggestion is that every member should write as few letters as possible, and that the stamps so saved from letters which would otherwise have been written should be sent to help defray the immense cost of our postage at headquarters.

The majority of letters are, of course, in these days, written from necessity, and no member, however enthusiastic, would be expected to dispense with the writing of a letter which, for whatever reason, it was necessary to write; but the inventor of this Stamp-saving Scheme is of the opinion that almost everybody writes at least three unnecessary letters in the course of the year, or even week, and if members were to confine themselves to the writing of only necessary letters, a substantial amount would be saved for the Union.

The total cost of postage at headquarters during the last twelve months has been over £350. If every member could be induced to save up the stamps of three unwritten letters, and send them to Headquarters, it would bring us enough to defray our entire postage bill.

We shall be glad to hear whether any secretaries of societies would lay this proposal before their committees; unless it were undertaken on a sufficiently large scale, it would not have the required result. But meanwhile, perhaps many individual Suffragists will be prepared to commence a little stamp saving on their own account, and send us the proceeds for our postage fund.

We shall be very grateful for any gifts of stamps sent to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

"Common Cause" Selling.

The Common Cause Corps is not intended as something extra for the many people who are already giving time and energy to Suffrage work, but is an opportunity for service to those hundreds of members who are keen enough to want to do something for the cause of Women's Suffrage, but haven't perhaps the time, or the opportunity, or the training for the more skilled and arduous forms of work.

These by banding themselves together into a great selling corps, each unit of which contributes even one weekly or fortnightly hour of service, will be helping to build up a really important branch of propaganda work, and one that appeals to people who cannot be reached by meetings or speeches.

Will volunteers either call at The Common Cause Office on Thursday afternoon, or write to Miss Gosse at L.S.W.S., 58, Victoria Street?

Press Report.

The attitude of the different papers towards the "Rokeby Venus" outrage last week was an interesting study. The majority were frankly hysterical, and spoke as though the Suffrage movement were entirely eclipsed by Miss Richardson's action. The *Manchester Guardian* kept its head as usual, and was capable of seeing the act of one woman in its true relation to a movement in which thousands of women are consistently upholding constitutional methods. The *Daily News and Leader* staggered for a moment under the blows of Miss Richardson's hatchet, and wondered if it could still uphold our cause while militancy continued, but it has since recovered its normal balance. The *New Statesman* maintains its customary sanity, and continues to uphold Women's Suffrage with hearty sincerity. It strongly condemns the action of the Home Office in postponing Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest until an occasion when her capture was certain to create a riot. It also publishes an exceedingly interesting supplement on the Insurance Act, which should be read by all who wish to inform themselves in greater detail regarding the effect of the Act on the affairs of women. The *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Citizen*, and the *Daily News* give in almost every issue very useful information about women's work in all parts of the world, and the *Daily Chronicle* published

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Mr. Neumann will be showing some of his special fittings in the latest models of rimless eyeglasses and spectacles, as well as some dainty lorgnettes and opera and field glasses at the forthcoming "Woman's Kingdom" Exhibition, where readers of The Common Cause will be welcome visitors.

St. George's Church, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
LENT, 1914.
Stainer's Sacred Cantata **"The Daughter of Jairus"**
Will be Sung on Wednesday, March 25th, at 8 p.m.; and
Gaul's "Passion"
Will be Sung on Wednesday, April 1st, 1914, at 8 p.m.

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"WILHEIM." Exceptionally smart **Gown,** in Black and White Check Material, the Bodice and Skirt being trimmed coloured Glass Buttons, to blend with Beetroot Moire Waistbelt, and finished with dainty Lawn embroidered Collar. The same can also be had in a fine Navy Suiting Serge, with smart Plaid Ottoman Waistbelt **45/9** O.S. in stock 5/6 extra.

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last week a most interesting interview with Miss Jessie Borthwick, a young girl who went through the Balkan War and was present at several battles.

Treasurer's Notes.

It will be remembered that in a recent article which appeared in The Common Cause under the heading of "Jewellery," an appeal was made to British women to follow the historic example of the women of Prussia, who, a century ago, sacrificed all their gold and precious stones to free their country from subjection. The article ended with the following words:—

"Let us, for our own liberty, spare no treasure when it is needed. There are those who can give jewellery when they have no money to spare, and giving it for so high a purpose may feel that it is handed to posterity, transmuted in the melting pot into a crown for Freedom."

Suffragists have already given proof that they are as capable of noble sacrifices as were ever the women of Prussia or of Japan who have set the world such examples of patriotism. Many pieces of valuable jewellery have already been sent as offerings to our funds, and we have just received several very beautiful gems belonging to Miss Phillippa Fawcett, which she now gives to our Cause. Such a gift is truly a symbol of what the Suffrage Cause has come to mean in the eyes of women. It means something of infinitely greater value than any gems or ornaments, however beautiful. Hitherto, it may be that jewellery has been among the most coveted possessions of women, but we are learning to adopt a new scale of values, and by that scale the possession of political freedom and the ideals which, with the help of enfranchisement, it would be possible to attain, are of infinitely greater worth than any precious stones can ever be again.

We thank all those who give their gems for the making of "Our Crown of Freedom."

Election Fighting Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ...	538	7	0
Sale of Stamp Picture given by Miss P. Foxton		2	6
Miss Margaret Robertson ...	1	3	0
Miss Constance Cochrane ...	5	0	0
Some Members of the Montrose W.S.S.		12	6
Miss P. G. Fawcett (6th instalment)	35	0	0
Mrs. H. M. Gregory	1	0	0
	£581	5	0

Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	5,078	12	10
Weybridge W.S.S.	4	0	0
Miss C. B. Thresher	1	0	0
Mrs. M. M. Murray		5	0
Bournemouth W.S.S. (2nd donation)	1	5	0
Miss E. A. Barrett	0	1	0
Men's League, per Bournemouth W.S.S.		10	0
Cardiff W.S.S.	35	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Carter	1	0	0
Miss A. Marian Hewitt ...		5	0
Nine members of the Farnham W.S.S.		14	0
Miss M. C. Crosfield	6	0	0
Miss Tuke	5	5	0
Lady Matthews	5	0	0
Mr. B. Elsasser	10	0	0
	£5,148	17	10

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ...	1,312	12	1
Received March 11th to 16th—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss D. L. Green		10	0
Mrs. Garner		1	0
Miss K. M. Garner		1	0
Miss P. W. Garner		1	0
Miss E. M. Hare		10	0
Mr. Hunter Davies		1	0
Miss I. M. Hervey	1	0	0
Miss F. Crompton Walker ...		10	6
Miss J. Crompton Walker ...		10	6
Miss D. Paine		5	0
Lady Onslow	1	1	0
Miss Rosanna Powell		2	6
Mrs. Robin Roscoe		10	6
Miss E. M. Hildyard		7	6
Mrs. J. C. G. Sykes	1	1	0
Lady Nottage	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher ...	5	0	0
Miss M. Lyttleton		10	0
Mrs. Joshua	1	1	0
Donations.			
Anonymous, per Hastings W.S.S.	10	0	0
The Rev. W. S. Macgowan ...		4	0
Miss D. Paine		5	0
Subscription to Information Bureau.			
Miss Ethel B. Willis	1	1	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Bedford W.S.S.	3	1	9
Ambleside W.S.S.	2	1	0
Truro W.S.S.	1	18	6
Barnsley W.S.S.	1	8	9
Berkhamstead W.S.S.		17	9
Penmaenmawr W.S.S.		13	6
Wellingborough W.S.S.		10	9
Bridgnorth W.S.S.		9	0
Folkestone and Hythe W.S.S.		11	0
Cockermouth W.S.S.		12	0
Barrow-in-Furness W.S.S. ...		12	6
Abernethy W.S.S.		5	3
Basingstoke W.S.S.		7	6
Biggleswade W.S.S.		9	3
Birtley W.S.S.		12	6
Preston W.S.S.	2	3	9
Gateshead W.S.S.	2	2	9
Burton-on-Trent W.S.S. ...	1	5	0
Lancaster W.S.S.	1	4	0
Leven W.S.S.	1	2	6
Hereford W.S.S.	1	2	3
Dunbar W.S.S.		15	0
Wrexham W.S.S.		18	6
Ramsgate W.S.S.		17	9
Gourock W.S.S.		17	6
Hawick W.S.S.		12	6
Dorchester W.S.S.		11	3
Wednesbury W.S.S.		10	6
Deal W.S.S.		10	0
King's Sutton W.S.S.		9	0
Melton Mowbray W.S.S. ...		8	3
Cheadle W.S.S.		8	0
Boston W.S.S.		5	0
Crick W.S.S.		5	0
Skelton-in-Cleveland W.S.S. ...		5	0
Alva W.S.S.		7	0
Barnstaple W.S.S.		11	0
Silverdale W.S.S.		11	6
Chester-le-Street W.S.S. ...		7	3
Kendal W.S.S.	1	11	0
Knutsford W.S.S.		7	0
Middlesbrough W.S.S.	1	7	0
Ottery St. Mary W.S.S.		8	0
Radcliffe W.S.S.	1	5	0
Stafford W.S.S.		14	0
Worthing W.S.S.	2	8	0
Blairmore W.S.S.		5	9
Kelso W.S.S.		15	0
Bradford W.S.S.	3	10	3
Tiverton W.S.S.		5	0
Hyde W.S.S.	1	1	0
Durham W.S.S.	1	5	0
Bristol W.S.S.	7	10	0
Leeds W.S.S.	3	12	9
Wilmslow, Styal, and Alderley Edge W.S.S.		14	3
Lenzie W.S.S.		16	6
Southwell W.S.S.		15	0
Malvern W.S.S.	1	3	0
Morecambe W.S.S.	1	8	9
Stourbridge W.S.S.		13	3
St. Andrew's W.S.S.	2	10	0
Coniston and Torver W.S.S. ...		5	0
Horley W.S.S.		10	0
	£1,406	7	4

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

News from the Societies and Federations.

North and East Riding of Yorks.

ORGANISERS' WORK.—Two organisers, Mrs. Aldersley and Miss Harris, have been working at opposite ends of this Federation, the former among the ironstone miners of the Cleveland District (Mr. Herbert Samuel's constituency), the latter in Louth (Lincs.) Mrs. Aldersley reports that her work was greatly facilitated by a previous visit of Mrs. Philip Snowden, but for which she would have made little progress. She finds a better response when she approaches the miners' lodges collectively than individually. The Carlin How Trades and Labour Council, for instance, carried an unanimous resolution but refused to appoint a delegate to our Demonstration; the Secretary therefore asked Mrs. Aldersley to speak to them, with the result that there was an eager competition to be the delegate appointed. Mrs. Aldersley is going to the Conference on March 30th, when all the Cleveland miners will be represented. She was successful in getting the Skelton and Brotton Urban District Council to adopt a resolution calling for a Government measure of Women's Suffrage which is considered to be a reversal of their usual expression of opinion. Mrs. Aldersley has formed a Society at Skelton with forty-nine members, and the following organisations, in addition to those already mentioned, have passed Women's Suffrage resolutions:—North Skelton and Long Acres Miners' Lodge, Cleveland District I.L.P. (representing seven I.L.P. Branches), Skelton I.L.P. Branch, Skelton Women's Liberal Association, Skelton Women's Co-operative Guild, North Skelton Women's Liberal Association, Brotton Women's Co-operative Guild.

At North Skelton and at Brotton Mrs. Aldersley has arranged meetings for March and secured a number of members, who will either form separate Societies or join the Skelton Branch. Miss Harris has succeeded in reinvigorating the Louth Society, for which she has found an excellent Hon. Secretary in Mr. Basil Sharpley. She has formed a small but efficient committee and inaugurated study circles. A very good social meeting was held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall on March 4th, at which over one hundred members and "Friends" were present. Mr. Basil Sharpley presided, Miss I. O. Ford and Miss Harris spoke, Miss K. Jackson gave excellent recitations. Collection £1 15s. 7d., sale of cakes 12s. 5d. Thirteen new members joined, and three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

BRIDLINGTON.—February 3rd—A successful whist and bridge drive was held in the Oberon Café, Queen Street, which made a profit of £2 10s.

February 25th.—Public meeting in the Liberal Assembly Hall at 8 p.m. Mrs. Nott Bower spoke on "Social Purity" and the Chair was taken by Rev. A. N. Cooper, Vicar of Filey. In spite of other attractions in the town, and very unfavourable weather, the hall was well filled. One new member was added to our number, and several "almost persuaded." The collection amounted to 18s. 4½d.

March 11th.—A very successful public meeting was held in the Unionist Women's Club. The Chair was taken by Councillor E. Lambert, and a splendid speech, dealing chiefly with the "Disabilities of Wives and Mothers," was given by Miss Geraldine Cooke. The room was quite full, and a collection amounting to £1 2s. 9d. was taken, also eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. At the close of the meeting a sale of cakes and candy was held which made the sum of £1 7s.

FILEY.—February 4th—A whist drive and dance were held at the Grand. Unfortunately a good many other events took place about the same time, so that fewer people were present than was hoped. The evening passed off very successfully, however, and a small profit was realised.

February 19th.—Public meeting in the Schoolroom at Muston, the first Suffrage meeting that had ever been held in the village. The room was well filled, the speakers being Mrs. Longman and Miss Hankes, and the Chair being taken by Mrs. Harold Brown. Five new members joined and two "Friends'" cards were signed.

February 20th.—An invitation meeting in the Crompton Café, Filey, with the same speakers and chairman. There was not a very large attendance, but two new members joined and one "Friend's" card was signed, while one or two others are thinking it over." Three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were disposed of at the two meetings.

HULL.—On January 20th a meeting of members and friends was held in the office when Mrs. Longman gave an excellent address on "Women and Citizenship." An interesting discussion followed.

On January 27th a public meeting was held in the Church Institute, Albion Street. Miss Geraldine Cooke and Mr. Startup (Secretary of the Men's League) gave able addresses. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and a collection taken.

A Speakers' Class is held on the first Tuesday of every month. We are pleased to be able to announce that Mr. Startup is forming a Branch of the Men's League in Hull.

February 17th.—Annual meeting at 17, Jameson Street. The Officers and Committee were elected for the ensuing year. Mrs. F. Richardson, who was re-elected President, gave an interesting address no the Albert Hall Demonstration and also explained the schemes recommended by the Council.

March 1st.—Invitation meeting at 17, Jameson Street. Addresses were given by Mrs. Hill, Miss Jacobs, and Miss Napier.

MALTON AND DISTRICT.—February 19th—Meeting in Mr. Lucas' shop. Miss Hopkin's took the Chair, and Mrs. Renton kindly came from Leeds to speak. It was an excellent little meeting, Mrs. Lucas had spared no trouble to make everything as successful and nice as possible. She most kindly gave everyone tea at the finish. Four new members joined and seventeen F.W.S. cards were signed.

In the evening Mrs. Renton spoke at a public meeting in Norton. Miss Hopkins took the Chair. This was the first public meeting held in Norton and was well attended. A good proportion of the audience were working men voters. A resolution proposed by Mrs. Renton, seconded by Mrs. Troop, was passed unanimously. One new member joined and F.W.S cards were signed.

Resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage have been passed by the Malton and Norton Postmen's Federation and by the local branch of the Associated Society Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the latter unanimously and the former with one dissentient.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall, Middlesbrough, on February 24th at which Mrs. Nott Bower was the principal speaker—her subject being "Social Purity"—Mrs. Levick, M.D., presiding. Both made excellent speeches on this important subject.

The Rev. W. H. Lambelle proposed a vote of thanks and was supported by the Mayor.

PICKERING AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—This Branch, which was inaugurated in October, 1913, now has twenty-two members, has joined the North and East Ridings Federation and was affiliated to Headquarters at the beginning of this year. On February 9th a drawing-room meeting was held at Rose Cottage, Thornton-le-dale, at which the Chair was taken by Miss E. M. Priestman, and an address was given by Mrs. Highfield (Pickering) on Women's Suffrage and Social Reform."

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.—By the kind invitation of Mrs. Stainthorpe, the third of this series of social evenings was held at Lulworth on Friday, February 20th. Miss Tarbutt read a somewhat allegorical paper entitled "Women and Politics," and Mrs. Harper gave a very interesting one on the "Housing Problem." Discussion followed each paper. That after the paper on housing brought forth many facts, terribly sad and equally interesting, showing the urgent need for reform.

SCARBOROUGH.—The last two of the course of four lectures on the "Housing Problem," arranged by the Society at the Friends' Meeting House took place respectively on February 20th and March 6th. The former was given by Mr. R. S. Dower, M.A., of Leeds University, and the other by Councillor J. R. Marr of Manchester City Council, on "Slum Mending and Ending" illustrated by lantern slides.

On February 26th Mrs. Nott Bower, P.L.G., came to speak on "Social Purity and Women's Suffrage" at the St. Nicholas Hall, the Vicar of Scarboro, Rev. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A., being in the Chair. The audience was a large one and listened with evident interest to the speaker's remarks. Twenty-four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, fifteen F.W.S. cards signed, and the sum of £3 8s. 6d. taken in collection. The local papers gave good notices of all these meetings.

YORK.—A largely-attended drawing-room meeting was held at 2, Driffield Terrace, on February 26th (by kind invitation of Mrs. Cross) when Mrs. Nott Bower gave an impressive address on "Women's Suffrage and Purity." The Chair was taken by Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson. Nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and a collection of 8s. 3½d. taken. On March 5th, Dr. Louise Fraser addressed a well-attended meeting at 10, Museum Street on "Infant Mortality" giving at the same time an account of the work of the York Infant Welfare Association. The *Yorkshire Herald* published a report a column and half in length of this meeting. Three new members joined.

On March 11th a drawing-room meeting for "Friends of Women's Suffrage" was held at "Haverford" (by kind permission of Mrs. Frank Rowntree) when Mrs. Earp gave a convincing address. Three new members joined. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Davies. Fourteen dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold through the Office during February.

Oxford, Berks and Bucks Federation Reports.

ASCOT.—Three meetings for Friends of Woman's Suffrage have been held recently, the first on February 27th, at Farnwood, Sunninghill, the second on March 3rd, at Brookside, Ascot, the third at the Rectory, Ascot, on March 5th. All were well attended. Eleven new members and eleven "Friends" were enrolled. The chair was taken by Miss Forreslet, treasurer of the Ascot Society, at two of the meetings, and by Miss Blane at the third. Speakers, Miss D. Ellis, Mrs. Hardcastle, and Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Chairman of the Society. A meeting was held in the Parish Hall, South Ascot, on Wednesday, February 18th, for women only, at 3 p.m. Mrs. Vulliamy, of the C.L.A. Committee, spoke on Criminal Law Amendment and the White Slave Traffic. Chair, Mr. Robie Uniacke. The hall was well filled, and all the literature sold. The collection, amounting to £3 11s. 5½d., was sent to the Criminal Law Amendment Committee after expenses had been deducted.

A jumble sale was held at Farnwood, Sunninghill, by kind permission of Miss Grant, for members and friends in the district. Eighty invitations were sent out, and, after expenses were paid, £10 was added to the funds of the Society. Since last October £22 has been made by the Society in this way.

BRACKNELL.—An excellent public meeting was held in the Victoria Hall on February 19th. H. H. the Ranee of Saráwak was in the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Ramsey. In spite of a wet evening, the hall was full, and the audience appreciative. Five new members and five "Friends" were enrolled. A members' meeting was held on February 7th at Mrs. Faulkner's. There was a very fair attendance, and when business had been disposed of, Miss Eustace, of Wokingham, gave a short address on the progress of Women's Suffrage in foreign countries.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—February 26th—Much interest and enthusiasm were shown at a public meeting held in the Town Hall. Mr. N. Micklem, K.C., presided. Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden and the Rev. P. A. Lacey. Literature and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

BANBURY.—A series of four discussion meetings were organised during February, in conjunction with the Adult School Study Circle on "The Child and the State." Mr. W. C. Braithwaite, B.A., presided, and four members of the W.S.S. Society, Mrs. Braithwaite, Mr. J. A. Gillett, Miss Haines, and Dr. N. C. Penrose, introduced the subject for discussion. Miss Mason addressed a meeting of the Banbury Branch of the National Union of Teachers on February 7th, and the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting expresses its sympathy with those members of the N.U.T. who desire to possess and exercise the Parliamentary vote, but because they are women, are by law debarred from it." The Banbury Society has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. A. Dunnett, who acted as Chairman of the Committee for several years.

CHALFONT ST. GILES.—February 16th—A crowded meeting was held in the schools, and able speeches were made by Mr. H. D. Harben and Mrs. Ayton Gould. The Chairman, Miss Aldred, read two letters from the Rector and Mrs. Whittingstall, both expressing entire sympathy with the Cause, and regrets at being unable to attend the meeting. A resolution demanding a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women was put and carried with only two dissentients. It is intended to form a branch of the W.S.S. in Chalfont St. Giles, and more meetings will be arranged in the future.

DIDCOT.—On Sunday, March 8th, Mrs. F. S. K. Ross, Chairman of the Federation, was invited by the railway men at Didcot to give them an address on Women's Suffrage after their business meeting. Mrs. Cross, Mr. Ross, I.P.C.C., and Mrs. Haverfield went, and were listened to attentively. Twenty-five men present signed "Friends'" cards.

HUNGERFORD.—A branch of the N.U.W.S.S. has recently been formed here, the result largely of the Pilgrimage of July last, and also of the untiring efforts of Miss Violet Eustace, of Wokingham. Two meetings have been held, one in December last—address, Mrs. Robie Uniacke, and one on March 9th, when the local committee was elected. Chair, Mrs. Burmester, of Newton Lodge. Speakers, Mrs. Uniacke and Miss Eustace. Six new members were admitted, making a total of thirty-five. There are over sixty "Friends" in the district. Twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and other literature sold. Miss Dora Mason worked for two days in Hungerford before the meeting.

KING'S SUTTON.—February 17th—A social gathering was held at Greycourt. Members and "Friends" were very interested in the report on the Albert Hall Demonstration. Nine new "Friends" and one member joined.

Mid-Bucks W.S.S.

CHESHAM.—February 19th—Miss Philp gave an extremely interesting lecture on Children's Courts. Collection, 14s.

CHESHAM BOIS.—February 20th—A drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Luft's house. Miss M. Martineau spoke. Nine new members joined.

AYLESBURY.—February 23rd—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall. Speakers, Miss Fielden and Miss Mason. Chair, Mrs. Savory. A large audience listened attentively, and the resolution

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was passed with three dissentients. One new member, fifty "Friends." Collection 17s. 6d. Some copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. This successful meeting was the more satisfactory, as the last, held four years ago, broke up in disorder, and from that time to this the Council have refused to let the Hall for any of our meetings.

GREAT MISSENDEN.—March 12th, 3 p.m.—Miss Philp gave a lecture on Poor Law Children to an interested audience. Collection 15s.

NEWBURY.—March 11th—A meeting was held at the Temperance Hall for members and "Friends" of the local branch. It began with a concert arranged by Miss Staples, and tea was served after a most interesting address by Miss Violet Eustace. Two new members and seven "Friends" were enrolled.

OXFORD.—Fifty-two men from Oxford attended the Albert Hall Demonstration, twenty-eight of them being accredited representatives of trade unions and other societies. Over £128 was collected in Oxford for the Mandate Fund.

February 27th.—Miss Venables entertained the visitors of the F.W.S. to tea. We have now eighteen visitors, and about two hundred and fifty "Friends" in Oxford and neighbourhood.

February 28th.—A deputation of ten members of the Society, several of them being voters in Mid-Oxon, waited on Mr. Herbert Higgins, the Liberal candidate for Mid-Oxon. His reply was unsatisfactory.

READING.—On February 23rd, the large Town Hall was taken for a public meeting, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Rackham, and Mr. W. E. Collier (chair) spoke to a very attentive and keenly interested audience. The resolution demanding a Government measure was carried with two dissentients. Nine dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and the collection was over £5. Votes of thanks were proposed and seconded by Rev. A. Wickham Legge and Councillor Bull respectively. The former of these gentlemen and the Chairman, besides many others, have since joined the local Society. The Town Council was well represented on the platform. An organ recital by Mr. F. L. Bridgeman, L.T.C.L. (by permission of Trinity College of Music, London) added to the success of a very good meeting.

WEST HERTS.—February 2nd—Mr. George Montague spoke on "The Little Commonwealth." February 4th.—Miss Penrose Philps lectured on "Poor Law Children." Attendance fairly good at each.

WATFORD.—A meeting was held on February 18th at the Kingham Hall. Speakers, Miss Horniman, of the Manchester Repertory Theatre, and Miss Campbell. Chair, Dr. Green. Attendance fair. Over three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and pamphlets sold. Collection, £2 5s. 9d. One new member. March 5th—Evening meeting at the Kingham Hall. Speakers, Lady Frances Balfour and Mr. Rackham. Chair, Mr. R.C. Phillimore, J.P., L.C.C. Audience small, owing to bad weather, but very appreciative. Collection £1 3s. About eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. One new member, and promise of others later. The Society was well represented at the Albert Hall demonstration, by twenty-one delegates from twelve trade unions and a very large number of individual men.

West Lancashire, West Cheshire, and North Wales Federation.

ORGANISATION IN NORTH WALES.—A very successful campaign has been conducted in Anglesey, the constituency of Mr. Ellis Griffiths, who is well known as being a strong supporter of Women's Suffrage. The constituency is a scattered one, the villages being very far apart, but public meetings have been held in most of them, and the reception of the Suffragists has been most cordial everywhere, in fact in some places many failed to obtain admission to the meetings. The following meetings were held :—

CEMAES.—February 26th—Village Hall. Chairman, Mr. Evans C. Tregof. Resolution demanding a Government measure moved by Mr. Roberts, Fron, seconded by Mr. Roberts, Victoria House, carried unanimously.

AMLWCH.—February 27th—Meeting for women only in the afternoon. Evening, crowded public meeting in the Institute—Chairman, Mr. W. T. Jones of the Council schools Resolution moved by Mr. Evans (Baptist Minister) and seconded by Mr. Pritchard, Plas Mair, carried *nem. con.*

PENTRAETH.—March 3rd—Meeting for women only in the afternoon, and on the same evening a very fully attended meeting was held in the Tynygongl school and Bonlleck Bay. The Rev. Idwal Roberts took the Chair. Mrs. W. D Williams moved and Mr. Lloyd seconded the resolution.

NEWBOROUGH.—March 11th—Captain H. Hughes presided, Mr. Isaac Hughes, Holborn House, moved and Mr. W. Hughes, Carrog House, seconded the resolution demanding a Government measure, which was carried unanimously. Mrs. Vaughan Davies addressed these meetings as well in Welsh and Miss Fanpat and Miss Thompson also spoke. Many thousands of Welsh leaflets have been distributed and almost every man, woman, and child in Anglesey must have heard of Women's Suffrage from the non-militant point of view. At the same time that this campaign of meetings has been going on, a memorial thanking Mr. Ellis Griffiths for his past support of Women's Suffrage, and urging him to press for the introduction of a Government measure when practicable, has been widely signed by representative men and women.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—Miss Eskrigge has been making preliminary arrangements for meetings in Runcorn and Widnes and in visiting Trade Union Secretaries in the north part of the Newton-le-Willows Division where there is a large mining field. Arrangements have been made for a public meeting in the largest centre.

SHOTTON AND CONNAH'S QUAY.—The Trades and Labour Council here has already passed a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage. An excellent public meeting was held in the Council school on Monday, March 9th, when the room was filled to overflowing, even the edge of the platform being used as seats and many were turned away. Mr. Jones presided, Miss Leadley Brown, Miss Eskrigge, and the Rev. Dennis Jones spoke with excellent effect, the resolution being carried unanimously and eighty F.W.S. cards were signed.

BIRKENHEAD. The following Branches of Trades Unions have recently passed resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage : Labourers, No. 3; Tramway and Vehicle Workers; Engineers, No 1; Engineers, No. 3; Enginemen; Wood-cutting Machinists; Railwaymen; Rock Ferry Railwaymen, No 1; Railwaymen, No. 2; Smiths and Strikers; Tailors; League of the Blind; Gasworkers and General Labourers; also the Birkenhead and Ellesmere Port Trades Councils.

On February 27th, the Secretary of the Suffrage Society addressed by invitation a meeting of the Railwaymen's Branch, No. 2, in the Holyoake Hall, although a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage had already been passed. Keen interest was shown, and the verdict was unanimous in support of the Cause. F.W.S. cards were freely signed.

The list of men delegates from Birkenhead to the Albert Hall meeting was, by mistake, inserted under the heading of Manchester and District.

CHESTER.—March 3rd, at 8.0 p.m., in the Newgate Assembly Rooms, Miss Muriel Matters addressed a public meeting, when the Rev. R. A. Thomas, M.A., presided. Three new members were enrolled, and a collection of £1 10s. was taken.

COLWYN BAY.—The annual meeting was held on January 26th, at 8.0 p.m., when the annual report and balance-sheet were presented, and the officers were elected. The membership of the Society now stands at 150. The business meeting was followed by a very pleasant social evening.

February 4th.—Miss Helen Fraser addressed a public meeting. Her speech was greatly appreciated and a resolution demanding a Government measure was passed unanimously.

LLANGOLLEN.—On February 24th (Shrove Tuesday), in the Pavilion, a Pancake Tea and Cake Sale was held. Mrs. Greville Stallybrass gave three short speeches, which were much appreciated. One dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, as well as a fair amount of literature. The stall was cleared of cakes, and the novel idea of a pancake tea was much appreciated.

LLANDUDNO.—On February 3rd, at 8 p.m., a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Llandudno, to help form a Women's Citizens' Association. Mrs. Price White, of Bangor, presided, and Mrs. Keble, Miss Champneys, and Miss Wright spoke.

LYTHAM and ST. ANNE'S.—On Friday, March 6th, a very successful social was held at De Grey's Cafe, Lytham. C. L. J. Hott, M.A., LL.B., of Preston, gave a most interesting address on the reasonableness of the demand for the enfranchisement of women. Mr. Edward Lonsdale presided. Several items of music were given during the evening.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.—On February 9th, in the Lecture Room, Earlestown Town Hall, Mrs. Annot Robinson gave a very good address on the loss to the nation by reason of the lack of the enfranchisement of women, and the injustice rendered to women who wish to fulfil properly their duties as citizens.

PRESTON.—On March 3rd, at 8 p.m., in the Craft Schoolroom, Miss C. Leadley Brown addressed a very sympathetic and interested audience on the Care of the State for the Widow with Children. Mrs. McCallagh presided. Three new members joined, nine F.W.S. cards were signed, and 8s. taken in collection.

SOUTHPORT.—Miss Grundy was the hostess at the monthly "At Home" on March 2nd. She summarised in a most interesting way the work done by the N.U. as given in the Annual Report, saying that every member should feel proud to belong to such an organisation. Miss Dixon gave a short account of her impression of the N.U. Council Meeting and the Albert Hall Demonstration. Gramophone records of speeches by Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Gilman, and Mr. Keir Hardie were given. Three new members.

WALLASEY and WIRRAL.—On February 18th the first Women's Suffrage public meeting was held in the Public Hall, West Kirby, when the Rev. F. A. Screeton, M.A., Vicar of Seacombe, presided over a large and interested audience. In the unavoidable absence of Lady Rochdale, Mrs. Chew gave a most sympathetic address on the "Needs of the Woman's Point of View in the Councils of the Nation," and moved a resolution demanding a Government measure. Miss C. Leadley Brown, in seconding, dealt with Anti-Suffrage arguments in a very telling manner. The resolution was carried with 4 dissentients. £4 1s. was collected.

EDUCATION CAMPAIGN ON THE DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.—On February 20th in Wallasey, Miss Cripps, P.L.G., addressed a meeting of the B.W.T.A., to which the Suffrage Society were invited, on "Women Under the Poor Law," and Mrs. Raffles Bully spoke on "The Proposed Legislation to Improve the Position of the Illegitimate Child."

February 23rd.—Miss E. McPherson spoke on "The Legal Disabilities of Women" at Mrs. Harold Danger's drawing-room meeting, Heswall, when Mrs. G. A. Stallybrass presided, and one new member joined the Society.

March 4th.—Mrs. Charles Morrison spoke in the foyer of the Public Hall, West Kirby, on "The Position of Women Under the Poor Law" and interested her audience greatly.

March 6th.—Mrs. Billinge spoke at a large and most interested drawing-room meeting given by

Mrs. Hanger in Wallasey on "The Economic Position of the Sweated Worker." An enthusiastic discussion followed Mrs. Billinge's address. Miss Mahler presided, £1 11s. 6d. was collected, two new members joined and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold well.

March 12th.—Miss McConnell spoke at Mrs. Henry Williams' drawing-room meeting, Heswall, to a large and most interested audience on "Women in Industry." Miss H Hooper, M.A., presided, and three new members joined. The meeting was most successful.

WARRINGTON.—On February 19th Miss Crosfield and Miss Hubback addressed a meeting of the Lymm Women's Liberal Association. Mrs. Dodds presided, one new member joined, and sixteen F.W.S. cards were signed.

February 25th.—Mrs. Bouchier, Stockton Heath, gave a drawing-room meeting at which Miss Crosfield and Mrs. R. Pemberton spoke. Five new members joined.

WREXHAM.—On February 6th, at the Central Hall Committee Rooms, Miss Chubb addressed a meeting of members and friends in the unavoidable absence of Miss C. Leadley Braun. Dr. Roberts, Medical Officer of Health, presided.

March 6th.—In the Victoria Hall, Wrexham, a large audience crowded to hear Mrs. Philip Snowden. The Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P. presided, and the resolution demanding a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women was carried with one dissentient. Seventeen new members joined, twenty-one F.W.S. cards were signed and £4 19s. 2d. was taken in the collection

London Society.

MEMBERSHIP.—During the five months since the beginning of the Society's financial year, sixty resignations have been notified at headquarters, of which seventeen were from members joining and supporting other N.U.W.S.S. Societies, reducing the net resignations to forty-seven. During the same period the new members notified numbered 621.

PRESS WORK.—The *Islington Daily Gazette* continues to give a weekly column to Suffrage news, and the *Kensington News* has been most generous with its space during the last few weeks. Our Hendon Press Secretary reports that in the past week the *Hendon Times and Advertiser* took between them six paragraphs, one report, and one article.

BALHAM.—A very successful entertainment was held at the Balham Assembly Rooms on February 13th, when Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, of the Men's League, gave a most interesting address. Miss Sidney Keith, of the Actresses' Franchise League, gave an amusing monologue. Other friends also very kindly contributed to the success of the evening. A collection of £2 5s. was taken, and several new members and "Friends" gained.

CHISWICK.—Girls' Club, Devonshire Road.—A meeting was held on March 4th, at 3 p.m.—Mrs. Dale in the chair—Speaker, Mrs. Watson, who gave an address on "Why we want the vote."—Twelve women present.

DEPTFORD.—Mrs. Ford Smith addressed the women's meeting at the Central Hall on March 2nd. Thirty-three "Friends" were gained, and the speaker asked to come again.

DULWICH.—On March 11th an animated debate was held at the Parish Room, Croxted Road, when Mrs. Harold Norris opened and Miss Fielden opposed. The Anti-suffrage resolution was carried by a considerable majority. Twenty-two copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and a good many badges.

EPSOM.—March 2nd—The Sweated Industries Exhibition held at the Lecture Hall from 3.0 to 10.30 p.m. was a great success. The Vicar of Epsom, Rev. W. Bainbridge Bell, presided in the afternoon, and Mr. I. H. Norman in the evening. The Secretary of the Christian Social Union Research Committee, Mrs. Heaton, gave an address in the afternoon, and a lantern lecture in the evening. Mrs. Homan, Mrs. Stephens, and Rev. A. M. Chirgwin spoke on behalf of Suffrage. There were large audiences on both occasions. Tea was served in the afternoon at 6d. a head, all the provisions having been given by members and friends. Collection and tea money amounted to £10 14s. 2d. Eight sweated workers gave demonstration from 3.0 to 8.30 p.m. Great interest was taken in the undertaking, and gratitude expressed to the Suffrage Society for having done such a good piece of work.

CENTRAL HACKNEY.—On March 3rd, at the Central Hackney Women's Liberal Association a debate was held between Miss Mildred Ransom and Miss Mabel Smith. Miss Smith proposed the resolution "that this meeting is not in favour of the giving of votes to women"—which was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

NORTH HACKNEY.—March 10th—The Shop Assistants' Union asked for a speaker, and Miss Ellen Walshe kindly went at very short notice, at 9.30 p.m. till 11 p.m.—Audience chiefly men—Passed usual resolution by a large majority. There were many questions. All the "Friends'" cards taken were signed (24), some copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and one man said they often had speeches on different subjects, but this was "the best speech they had ever had," and they *asked* that the resolution should be sent to the M.P. It was pleasant to be able to tell him that it was the third resolution of a similar nature sent to him within ten days.

March 6th.—Drawing-room meeting at Dr. and Mrs. Petty's, Stamford Hill—Chair, Miss Eve—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith—Usual resolution carried *nem con*—Twenty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and some literature sold, and four new members gained.

HIGHGATE.—March 5th—Miss Cockle addressed a small but interested meeting of Highgate shop assistants at the offices of the Liberal Association, Holloway Road, on March 5th. Six "Friends" were enrolled. The Speakers' Class was held at 3, Holly Terrace, on March 12th. Several spoke on "Why I became a Suffragist."

HOXTON.—The Friendly Folk League arranged a debate at Hoxton Hall on February 26th—Mrs. Gladstone Solomon (Anti), Miss M. Goddard (Pro)—The club is almost entirely composed of Suffragists (men and women). No vote was taken.

EAST ST. PANCRAS.—March 12th—Drawing-room meeting at 187, Camden Road—Hostess, Mrs. Davies—Speaker, Miss Fawcett.

WEST ST. PANCRAS.—March 5th—Members' meeting at 11, St. Mark's Square, by kind permission of Mrs. Powell. Speaker, Miss Rinder—Committee elected, and spring plans discussed.

WEST SOUTHWARK.—The Conservative Association invited Miss Helen Ward to address a meeting at their office on March 3rd. A resolution to the effect that taxpaying women should vote was moved, impromptu by the chair, and carried with one dissentient—Twenty-four "Friends."

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—A successful meeting and "White Elephant" sale was held at Rhinelands on March 4th, at 4.30 p.m.—Speaker, Mr. Kenneth Richmond—Hostess, Mrs. Stein—Four new members joined, and five "Friends."

WIMBLEDON.—A public meeting was held on March 4th at St. Mark's Hall. Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Oliver Strachey were the speakers, and Mr. H. M. Ellis, L.C.C., was in the chair. Mrs. Fawcett, who was greeted with loud applause, proposed the resolution, "That this meeting demands a Government measure for Women's Suffrage," and said that every other means had failed, and she appealed to the electorate and to the women to induce M.P.s to support it. She appealed for members and "Friends," and said that the Suffrage Movement was one of the very greatest in the history of the world, and one which affects more people than any other. Mrs. Strachey seconded the resolution, which was carried with two dissentients. Mr. Perkins, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that it was his maiden speech on any political platform, and so he made a public confession of his faith in the Suffrage cause. Miss Hughes seconded. Seven members and eight friends were enrolled, thirty-seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and a good collection.

The following resolution was lost by a large majority at a debate held by the West Wimbledon Debating Society on March 6th:—"That, in the opinion of this House it would be disastrous to the best interests of the nation to grant the Parliamentary vote to women."—Opener, Mr. J. P. Eddy—Opposer, Miss C. Webb.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

MARCH 20.

Clapham—22, North Side, Clapham Common—Hostess, Mrs. Kettle, Miss Rosamond Smith, on "The Child and the State"—Chair, Mrs. Ernest Hutton 8.30

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club—Meeting 8.0—10.0

South Woodford—"Tresweeta," Churchfields—Hostess, Mrs. Chapman—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward—Chair, Mrs. E. W. George 3.30

Westminster Palace Hotel—Victoria Street—London Society's Reception—Speakers, Miss Horniman, Mr. Robert Cholmeley, and the Rev. B. S. Berlyn—Chair, Miss C. M. Eve 3.30—6.15

MARCH 22.

Fulham—L.C.C. Schools, Fulham Palace Road—Meeting of Ethical Society—Miss I. O. Ford on "The Responsibilities of Women"

MARCH 23.

Ealing and Acton—Victoria Hall—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, and others—Chair, the Rev. W. Templeton King, B.D. 8.15

Forest Gate—Barclay Hall, Green Street—Meetings of Women's Adult School—Speaker, Mrs. Lister 3.30—8.0

South Paddington—36, Gloucester Square—Annual meeting of branch—Hostess, Mrs. Franklin Thomasson—Speaker, Miss W. I. Ingram (Hon. Sec. of Committee to admit Women to Solicitors' Profession)—Chair, Mrs. L. B. Franklin 3.30

Streatham—St. Leonard's Hall, Tooting Bec Garden—At Home—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith—Chair, Dr. Clara Fitten

MARCH 25.

Barnet—Women's Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Mrs. Baker 3.0

Caxton Hall—Annual Meeting of Women's Local Government Society 3.0

Hampton—Hampton Lodge, Nightingale Road—Hostess, Mrs. Davies—Speaker, Miss Rinder

Highgate—4, Broadlands Road—Hostess, Miss C. Sharpe—Speaker, Mrs. Oliver Strachey—Chair, Mrs. Ronald Garrett 3.30

West St. Pancras—11, St. Mark's Square—Meeting for F.W.S.—Hostess, Mrs. Powell—Speaker, Miss Agnes Dawson 8.15

MARCH 26.

East St. Pancras—187, Camden Road—Hostess, Mrs. Davies—Speaker, Mrs. Ronald Garrett 8.0

Highgate—5, Holly Terrace—Speakers' Class—Leader, Miss C. Black, on "Is it desirable to the Community that Women work for Money or Not?"—Highgate members cordially invited 3.0

Kingston and Surbiton—"Caverleigh," Surbiton—At Home for members and "Friends"—Hostess, Mrs. Horner—Tea and Suffrage talk

Marylebone—Swale Hall, Portman Rooms, Dorset Street—Speakers, Miss Violet Martin, Miss Hay-Cooper—Chair, Mr. Samuel Garrett 8.30

North Hackney—Library Hall, Stoke Newington—Meeting for F.W.S., Suffrage songs and Speech 8.0

Wimbledon—9, Ridgway Gardens—Study Circle—Leader, Miss Pares

MARCH 27.

Cricklewood—Christ Church Parish Hall, Edison road—Speakers, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Dr. Florence Willey 8.0

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club Meeting 8.0—10.0

Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street—Speakers, Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G., Miss Pitcairn Knowles, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Mr. John Raphael—Chair, Mrs. Oliver Strachey—Discussion—Tea 3.30—6.15

The Provinces.

MARCH 20.

Guildford—Suffrage Office, 1a, Mount Street—Miss Ogilvy (Member of Godalming Town Council) on "The Need for Women on Local Government Bodies" 3.0

Knebworth—Mission Room—Hitchin, Stevenage, and District Council Meeting—Speech and Presentation of Banner by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton 3.30

Port Talbot—Central Schools—Speaker, Miss Foxley, M.A.—Chair, His Worship, the Mayor 8.0

Reigate—St. Mark's Lecture Room—Miss Penrose Philp on "£1,000 Poor Law Children"—Chair, the Rev. F. C. Davies 3.30

Southampton—Art Gallery—Captain Arthur St. John (Hon. Sec. Penal Reform League) on "Penal Reform" 3.30

Ventnor—Town Hall—Mr. H. Baillie Weaver on "The Principle and Practice of Women's Suffrage" 8.0

Wokingham—Town Hall—Miss G. Cooke on "The Disabilities of Wives and Mothers"—Chair, Mrs. Robie Uniacke 8.0

MARCH 21.

High Wycombe—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Miss Daniel—Miss Fox will speak on "The Mental Deficiency Act" 3.0

Newport, I. W.—Drill Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Miss Fielden—Chair, Sir Godfrey Baring, M.P. 8.0

Ryde—Town Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Mr. Baillie Weaver—Chair, the Rev. G. Davey 3.0

Weston-super-Mare—Town Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Philip Snowden—Chair, the Rev. J. Holden, M.A. 8.0

MARCH 23.

Birmingham—Opening of Suffrage Stall Exhibition, Bingley Hall 3.30

Bognor—Town Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs. Alys Russell—Chair, Mrs. Dempster 8.0

Buckingham—Oddfellows' Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Dora Mason, M.A.—Chair, the Rev. J. Kirby, M.A. 8.0

Croydon—34a, The Arcade, High Street—The Rev. M. T. Dodds on "Boys and Family Life" 3.30

Haslemere—St. Christopher's Hall—Mrs. Rackham on "Women and Children under the Law" 3.0

Manchester—Parker's Restaurant, St. Ann's Square—At Home 4-5.30

Oldfield Hall, Gardenwall Street—South Salford Suffrage Club—Speaker, Miss Grace Taylor 8.0

Ramsgate—Manston—Miss Griffith Jones on "Why Women want the Vote" 7.15

St. Albans—St. Peter's Institute—Miss Amy M. Hicks, M.A., on "The Women's Movement in Ancient Athens"—Chair, Miss H. Ashworth, B.A. 8.30

Shipton-on-Stour—Public Meeting—Mrs. Osler on "The New Ingham Brooke"

Watford—James' Room, 42, Queen's Road—Annual Meeting of West Herts Society 8.15

West Bromwich—Library Lecture Room—Mrs. Carol Ring on "The Disabilities of Professional and Industrial Women"—Chair, Mrs. Leens 8.0

MARCH 24.

Accrington—I.L.P. Rooms—Fortnightly Suffrage and Labour Social Meeting—Speaker, Mr. McKenna

Brighton—Franchise Club, 4, Park Road—Mrs. Strickland on "Some Aspects of Women's Disabilities under the Law of England" 5.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—At Home 3-5

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Darlington—Railway Women's Guild—Miss Lucas on "What the Vote has done in other Countries" 7.30
Hastings—The Suffrage Club, 7, Havelock Road—Mr. John Parkes Slagg on "Women's Suffrage in Parliament" 4.30
Otford—Village Hall—Speaker, Miss M. Matters—Chair, the Rev. Percy Thompson 8.15
Southwick — St. Columba's Schoolroom — Monthly Reunion—Speakers, Miss Burford, Miss Beaver 7.30
Wolverhampton—The Leylands, Penn Fields—Hostess, Mrs. Tomlins—Speakers, Mrs. Tomlins, Dr. Benner, Miss Barson 3.30
Worthing—Literary Institute—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.—Chair, Mr. A. O. Jennings (of Brighton) 8.0

MARCH 25.

Birmingham—Memorial Hall, Sparkhill—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Miss Byett 8.0
Bristol—The Committee—At Home 4.15—5
Hamilton's Rooms—Speaker, Miss Helen Sturge—Chair, Mrs. Randall Vickers 5.0
Crowthorne—Iron Duke Room—Meeting for Women.—Speaker, Mrs. Vulliamy (Criminal Law Amendment Committee)—Chair, Mrs. Robie Uniacke 3.0
Dorking—Public Hall (South Room)—Miss Penrose Philp on "81,000 Poor Law Children and what to do with them" 3.0
Folkestone—The Priory—Afternoon meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Napier Sturt—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones
Gateshead—1, Cuthbert Street, Bensham—Dr. Forster, M.Sc., Ph.D., on "A Century of Change"—Quartette Party 7.30
Hastings—The Suffrage Club, 7, Havelock Road—Mr. J. H. B. Nihill on "The Case against Women's Suffrage Unexamined" 8.15
Heathfield—Recreation Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Mr. H. Rolleston Stables—Chair, the Lady Robert Cecil 8.0
Manchester—Milton Hall, Deansgate—Miss I. Basnett on "Home Workers" 3.0
Scarborough—St. Nicholas Boarding House—Entertainment for F.W.S.—Performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky"—Suffrage speeches on Gramophone—Speaker, Miss Hopkins
South Brent—Speaker, Mrs. Whally 8.0
Southampton—Kentish Road Adult School—Miss Dutton on "The Aims and Ideals of Citizenship 7.30
Walker—Co-operative Hall—Annual meeting (at 7.0 p.m.)—Speaker, Miss I. S. A. Beaver—Chair, Miss M. Dewan—Social Meeting 7.30
Worcester—Public Hall—Miss M. Matters on "The Spirit of the Woman's Movement"—Mr. Cameron Grant on "Women: Their Work and Wages"—Chair, Dr. Moore Ede (Dean of Worcester)

MARCH 26.

Camberley—Hostess, Mrs. W. R. Davies—Mrs. Vulliamy on "Parliament and Moral Reform" 3.0
Cornwood—Speaker, Mrs. Whally 8.0
Harwich—Members' Annual General Meeting—Speaker Miss Creak.
High Wycombe—Open-air Meeting at the Fountain—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper—Chair, Mrs. Berney 7.30
Letchworth—Hinckesworth—Meeting for Women Speaker, Miss M. Sugden—Chair, Mrs. Wolverley Fordham 3.0
Manchester—Co-operative Stores—Wilmslow Road—Suffrage Club—Speaker, Mrs. Ernest Simons.
New Milton—Social for F.W.S.—Speaker, Mrs. Victor Blake—Chair, the Rev. J. E. Kelsall 8.0
Slough—Moat House, Langley—Hostess, Mrs. Maitland Sykes—Speakers, Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Miss Helga Gill—Chair, the Ranee of Sarawak.
Southampton—Morris Hall—I.L.P. Branch—Speaker, Miss Dutton 8.0
Tunbridge Wells—18, Crescent Road—Study Circle 5.15
Winchester—Guildhall—Mrs. Cooper on "Why Working Women Need the Vote," followed by Lantern Slides representing Sweated Industries—Chair, Mr. H. Stratton 8.0

MARCH 27.

Bristol—"St. Ulrick," Downs, Park West, At Home—Hostesses, the Misses Tanner—Speaker, Miss Abadam 8.0
Guildford—Suffrage Office, 1a, Mount Street—Miss M. Atkinson on "Wives and Mothers under the Poor Law" 3.0
Haslemere—Grayshott Village Hall—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford—Chair, Sir William Chance 8.0
Ivybridge—Speaker, Mrs. Whally 8.0
Tunbridge Wells—Hostess, Lady Matthews. Miss Masterman on "The Insurance Act" 3.15
Wallasey and Wirral—Hostess, Mrs Stanger—Miss Eleanor F. McPherson on "The Disabilities of Wives and Mothers."

Scotland.

MARCH 20.

Bridgeton—Open-air Meeting (weather permitting)—Speaker, Miss Stuart Patterson—Chair, Mrs. Toms. 8.0
Duns—Town Hall—Speakers, Miss M. Matters Chair, Dr. Elsie Inglis 8.0
Dingwall—Masonic Hall—Whist Drive and Dance 8.30
Edinburgh—Lauriston Hall—Dramatic Entertainment, "Antigone."
Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Miss L. Shakespeare on "The Child and the State"—Tea—Hostess, Miss Teacher 4.0

MARCH 21.

Edinburgh—"Rosedene"—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Inglis Clark—Speaker, Miss M. Matters 8.0
Kilmarnock—King Street—Suffrage Rooms—Whist Drive 7.30
Polton—"Glenesk"—Drawing-room Meeting Hostess, Mrs. Todd—Speaker, Miss M. Matters 3.0

MARCH 23.

Glasgow—Mechanics' Hall, Bridgeton—Speakers, Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., Miss Lucy Shakspeare, the Rev. W. M. Rankin, B.D.—Chair, Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell, M.A., LL.B. 8.0

MARCH 23.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Debating Society—Subject: "Should Equal Pay be Given for Equal Work?"—Opener, Miss Runce, Seconder, Miss Morin. Against, Mr. A. Selcraig Murray 8.0

MARCH 24.

Perth—Lesser City Hall—Mrs. Swanwick, M.A. on "Social Reforms and the Woman's Vote"—Chair, the Rev. Percy Hepburn, B.D. 8.0

MARCH 25.

Dundee—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Debate—Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., and Miss Gladys Pott—Chair, Mr. C. J. Bissett.

MARCH 26.

St. Andrews—Town Hall—Debate—Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., and Miss Gladys Pott—Chair, Colonel Sprot 8.15
Leith—Wilson's Hall, Hope Street—Speaker, Mr. Andrew Young (Headmaster, Canongate School) 8.0

MARCH 27.

Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Hostess, Miss S. Young—Speaker, Mrs. James T. Hunter—Tea 4.0
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Reception of Delegates to Annual Council Meeting of Scottish Federation—Mrs. Swanwick on "The Political Situation" 8.30

Chapter 8

Washing Wears Away Clothes

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Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column at a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert-st., Adelphi.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE. The Arts Centre, 93, Mortimer-st., W. Tuesday, March 24th, 3 p.m. Three one-act plays: "The Suffragette," "Kindly Flames," "Which?" Tickets, Reserved Seats 3s., Unreserved, 2s. and 1s. From the office, 2, Robert St., W.C. No money will be taken at the doors.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W. Subscription one guinea. Wednesday, March 25th, 8.30. "National Birthrate Commission." Dr. C. W. Saleeby. Chairman, Miss Otter.

LECTURE (Illustrated by Lantern Slides).—"Biology in Relation to Education," by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall, M.A., Crosby Hall, Chelsea, S.W., last Lecture of Course, March 20th, at 5.30 p.m. "Mors Janua Vitæ." Reserved seats, £1 1s. the course; unreserved seats, 10s. 6d. the course; teachers, 5s. the course. All tickets transferable. For Tickets apply to Herbert Flack, Stationer, 315, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Tuesday, March 24th, at 3 p.m. New Constitutional Hall. Park Mansions, Arcade, Knightsbridge, "Behind the Purdah." Mrs. John Beresford Leathes, Miss Forsyth.

SHROPSHIRE SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (N.U.W.S.S.), Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Wellington, Bridgnorth, Church Stretton, Whitchurch. Sweated Industries Exhibition, Music Hall, Shrewsbury, March 24th and 25th, 2.30 to 10 p.m. Chair, Mrs. Harley. Openers, Mrs. Kempthorne and Mrs. Rowland Hunt. Speakers Miss I. O. Ford, Mr. Cameron Grant, Mr. Mallon, Mrs. Ring, and Miss Knight. Admission: Afternoon, 1s.: 4 p.m. 6d.; 7.30 p.m. free.

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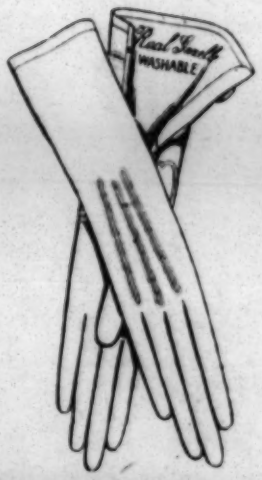

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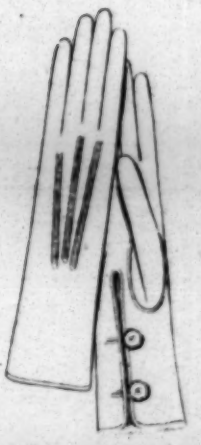

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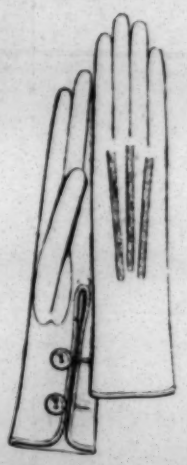

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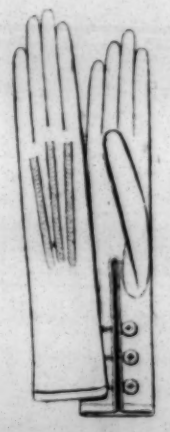

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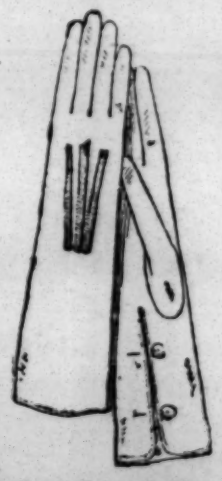

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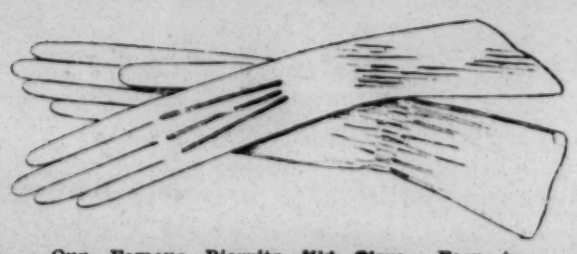

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Printed by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, The Common Cause Publishing Co. Ltd., and Published at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.